FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UNGA DELEGATE MALILE ADDRESSES SESSION

AU011215 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 81

["The American Imperialists and the Soviet Social-Imperialists Have Been and Remain the Greatest and the Most Ferocious Enemies of the Peoples, the Main Source of Wars and Aggressions -- The Speech of Comrade Reiz Malile, Leader of the Delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to the 36th Session of the General Assembly of the UNO" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 1 Oct (ATA) -- The leader of the delegation of the P.S.R. of Albania at the 36th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, the vice-minister of foreign affairs Reiz Malile took the floor in the general debate that is going in that session. He said:

Mr President,

A survey of the events that have taken place since the previous session of the General Assembly shows that the situation in the world has become, in general, more complicated and explosive. The dangers that menace peace, the sovereign peoples and countries willing to enjoy the freedom and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests, have become greater and more serious during the last year. New elements which further endanger international peace and security have accumulated in many different regions of the world. Many important and acute political problems which rightfully preoccupy for a long time the progressive peoples and countries, not only have not been put on the road of solution, but are becoming more complicated and more difficult from day to day.

During this year tension and political-military confrontation have mounted, the contradictions have aggravated on the European Continent. The hot-beds of tension and conflict have increased and extended in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. All this region from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean and down to the centre of Asia is turned into an arena of aggressive war, or war preparations. The Zionist-imperialist aggression against the Arab peoples and countries is continuing with greater ferocity. Many hot-beds of tension exist in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The growing aggressiveness of the imperialist superpowers and, in particular, the intensification of the armament race and war preparations have aroused still greater concern everywhere in the world during the current year. The superpowers are increasing their war budgets at colossal rates. Arms sales and supplies have assumed new greater proportions. The production of new systems of weapons of mass destruction, the neutron bomb included, has been given a new impetus. The U.S.A. and the Soviet Union and their aggressive military blocs NATO and the Warsaw Treaty have increased both in number and intensity the military exercises, they have used them still more openly and directly than in the past as a means of pressure and blackmail either in Europe, in the Mediterranean, in the Middle East or the Indian Ocean.

These hazardous developments occur at a time when the general crisis of the capitalist-revisionist world is constantly aggravating and deepening. The deep economic-financial crisis which is shaking the very foundations of the structure and superstructure in the capitalist and revisionist countries has led to further sharpening of all the inter-imperialist contradictions. In particular the energy crisis has driven the imperialist powers and monopolies to a fierce competition and to numerous quarrels to grab the oil reserves and markets as well as those of other raw material, to elbow one another and divide the spheres of influence. By resorting to violence and blackmail, demagogy and subversion the superpowers and the imperialist powers are trying to overcome the grave consequences caused to them by the economic-financial crisis, growing inflation, unemployment and recession by intensifying their plunder and exploitation of the others.

Numerous are the facts and events which show that the process of the confrontation between the democratic and progressive sovereign peoples and countries, on the one hand, and imperialism, social-imperialism and other forces of world reaction, on the other, is deepening more and more. This confrontation reflects itself daily on the entire development of events in the world and in the international relations in general. The main and real culprits of the grave situation in the world today, of the hot-beds of aggression and war, of tension and insecurity and all the dangers and injustices are, in the first place the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, who pursue an aggressive, neocolonialist policy and try to dominate the world and to subordinate the whole system of international relations to their own interests.

The American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists have been and remain the greatest and the most ferocious enemies of the peoples, the main source of wars and aggressions. Regardless of the grave defeats they have suffered they have become more unrestrained in their aggressive policy and activity. They have intensified their economic, political and military threats, blackmail and pressure along with their plots and subversion in different parts of the world in order to establish their hegemony everywhere and divide the spheres of influence. The leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "The great imperialist powers are resorting to every means to preserve their markets and spheres of influence they have in the world today. When one loses a market in a certain zone, it tries to win it in another zone to the detriment of its rival or rivals. This brings about the upset of balance, this creates the contradictions which deepen the disagreements which reach the point of armed conflicts, this gives rise to the armament race, to partial local wars which will lead mankind to a general and predatory imperialist war."

The U.S.A. and the Soviet Union make use also of the demagogical fuss about "detente" and "efforts" to safeguard peace and security in the world and in particular in Europe. The inter-imperialist contradictions and the rivalry for hegemony on this continent have become sharper, the dangers that menace the European peoples and countries have increased. Hence, the European peoples see now more clearly what lies behind the smoke-screen of "detente" and the Helsinki, Belgrade and Madrid conferences on European security or the farce of Vienna talks. In this grave situation of tension and threat created in Europe by the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, the peoples cannot fail to see that in spite of the fuss about the Helsinki charter, the stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons and the number of U.S. and Soviet tanks and aircraft have been incrased in our continent, that the dangers to genuine peace and security in Europe and the world have been increased. In the light of the present-day dangerous developments in Europe, it clearly follows that the "Helsinki Conference" was not formulated to protect the sovereignty and the borders of the European states, but to preserve the spheres of influences of the two imperialist superpowers, to lull the vigilance of the European peoples. It is precisely for this reason that the P.S.R. of Albania has opposed this demagogical conference. The world is already well aware of this and now life has proved the correctness of these stands.

The situation in Europe keeps deteriorating also due to the fact that the two superpowers seek to strengthen by all manner of means the control and dictate over their allies, to patch up the cracks that appear in their political-military groupings and alliances and compel the members of these allies to increase their military expenditures, their financial contribution to the upkeep of foreign troops in their territories and, in general, to take upon themselves a heavier burden in the whole preparations for war. The ever growing proportions, which the frenzied U.S. and Soviet conventional and nuclear armament race is assuming in Europe, besides the great dangers it poses to the sovereign peoples and countries of this continent, has caused nervousness also among the respective allies of the two superpowers.

Last year a great deal was spoken and written about the stationing of the Soviet "SS-20" missiles and the U.S. "Cruise" and "Pershing-2" missiles in Europe. Each superpower tries to justify itself and blame the other for this escalation with grave consequences of the armament race in Europe. But the truth is that both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union pursue the same road and follow the same aims. They want to turn Europe into an ammunition depot, they want to impose their dictate on the whole continent and, indeed, on their allies through fear and blackmail.

In all this complicated game for domination and hegemony played by the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, alongside the deal to preserve a certain beneficiary status quo for them in Europe, they have never underrated their efforts to challenge one another even within the respective sphere of influence. The grave and chaotic situation created in Poland as a result of a process of general degeneration which draws its source from the revisionist 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., is being utilized by the American imperialists and their allies to shake and weaken the dominating positions of the Soviet hegemonists in their sphere of influence. Whereas on their part, the Soviet social-imperialists do not spare either threats or flatteries in the address of the countries of Western Europe in order to incite them against Washington, especially concerning such problems as "disarmament", "detente", East-West relations, etc. Likewise Moscow tries to counterpose the challenges of Washington in Poland also with open demonstrations of strength.

Therefore, it is keeping that country under a real military siege and is ceaselessly organising large-scale and constant military exercises in its territory and around it.

Despite the growing rivalry and rising tone in the mutual charges between Washington and Moscow, it would be a mistake if one forgets that the two imperialist superpowers know, even at such moments, to find the common language to come to terms with one another over the others' heads, indeed, even their allies, and always to the detriment of the sovereign peoples and states. The concern that the growing American-Soviet rivalry will bring about grave consequences in the international relations is well founded, for it has always been so. But the dangers and the tensions in the world would not be reduced even in case the present stage of the aggravation between the two superpowers would be replaced by a period of more tranquil relations, more frequent meetings and coordination of their activity.

The policy, the aims and actions of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union continue to be threatening and dangerous to the peoples of Europe and the entire world even when the chieftains of these two superpowers embrace one another and sign treaties, or when they make harsh reproaches to one another.

The situation is not calm in the Balkan region, either. What is noticed here is a fresh intensification of the political-military activity on the part of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, which by utilizing the grave socio-economic conjunctures and the turbulent elements that are accumulated in one or another Balkan country, rival with one another to penetrate and strengthen their strategic positions in the region. This aim is also served by their growing presence in and their air and naval military build up around the Balkans, and their efforts to secure military bases, port facilities there or by the visits of the warships and the numerous military delegations that go frequently from one country to another.

The Soviet social-imperialists are endeavouring to stir up the chauvinist passions and sentiments, to incite and deepen the disagreements, to undermine the friendship between the Balkan peoples, peace and security in this region. We hold that to accept the interference of the imperialist superpowers in this region is of dangerous consequences for the destinies of the Balkan peoples. Such a stand runs counter to the lawful interests and aspirations of the Balkan peoples and the establishment of confidence and sincere friendship among them.

Proceeding always from the policy of good neighbourliness and of safeguarding the interests of the peoples, the P.S.R. of Albania has fought and is fighting against every attempt and intrigue hatched up by the superpowers in the Balkans. It has always adhered to its publicly known statements that no evil will ever come to the neighbouring peoples and countries from Albania or through the territory of Albania. The P.S.R. of Albania always adheres consistently to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

The Albanian Government has always displayed good will in the normal and fruitful development of the relations of neighbourliness with the border states. It has taken sincere and concrete steps and has responded correctly to the useful initiatives for the developmnet of relations in the fields of trade, culture and others. We have estimated the results achieved in our exchanges with the neighbouring states on the basis of bilateral official agreements and we are of the opinion that they have yielded positive results. In the future too, the Albanian Government will display the same good will for the development of these relations and we would like governments of other countries to act in the same way and with the same feeling of responsibility, which would be to the mutual advantage of the peoples and peace in the Balkan region.

Last year witnessed in the Mediterranean region another increase of the military-naval build up and activity of the two imperialist superpowers, which try to extend further the network of their military bases in the Mediterranean countries and intensify the military exercises for offensive purposes, indeed, quite close to the territorial waters of the others. The grave provocation perpetrated by the air-naval fleet of the U.S.A. against Libya, just as other actions of the American and Soviet fleets in the Mediterranean, reveal the danger posed by the presence of the fleets of the superpowers in this basin. Hence, the Albanian delegation is of the opinion that the Mediterranean countries must multiply their efforts to force the fleets of the superpowers to quit the Mediterranean.

The Middle East area continues to be one of the most dangerous hot-beds, in which the political, economic and military-strategic predatory interests of the imperialist superpowers clash with one another and which can lead, at any moment, to grave and general explosions. Both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are conducting a feverish and all-round political and military activity there, they are provoking and threatening the peoples of these countries with armed attacks and are concentrating more intensively their aggressive fleets, military bases and forces around these countries. On the other hand, they continue their activity to further deepen the split among the Arab countries and to set them against one another, by stirring up local conflicts and tensions.

Just as always, making use of the direct support of the U.S.A. and of the turbulent situations created by the anti-Arab activity of the superpowers in the Middle East, the Israeli Zionists have undertaken other more aggressive acts, as shown by the criminal military attacks against Lebanon and the air raid against Iraq.

Lebanon is going through a real tragedy. The sanguinary hand of the Israeli aggressors is dealing with every passing day blows to the Lebanese people and the Palestinian people, the latter having been left without homeland by Zionism and imperialism. But the heroic Palestinian people have never given up their arms, they have not ceased for a single moment the just struggle to win their freedom and homeland.

As always, now too, the Albanian people and their government sincerely stand on the side of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples and support the just cause of these peoples.

The situation in the gulf area, which is the largest oil-bearing basin, has become much more explosive following the intensification of the aggressive activity and the policy of interference, provocations and blackmail on the party of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union against the Iranian people and the other peoples of that region. Resorting to the counter-revolutionary forces and their agencies, they try to mount a wave of terror in Iran, so as to prevent the Iranian Government from stabilising the situation in the country, and to bring the Iranian people to their knees. The U.S. imperialists still nurture the hope and work to regain the lost privileges and positions, while the Soviet social-imperialists want to exploit the situation in their favor. But the revolutionary Iranian people, who through their determined struggle overthrew the fascist and sanguinary regime of the Shah and dealt telling blows to the positions of imperialism in the Persian Gulf area, will know how to enhance their vigilance and determination, to safeguard their victories and cope with the hostile activity and the plots of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union and other reactionary forces. The Albanian people have followed with regret the situation created after the outburst of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which has inflicted great losses to the peoples of both countries. This conflict has been and is being exploited by imperialism, social-imperialism and Zionism to further interfere in that region and to hit and weaken the struggle of the peoples of the Middle East. In view of the development of events and the grave situations created for these peoples, today it has become more imperiative than ever that an end be put to this conflict, that the foreign troops withdraw from the Iranian territory and that the problems between the two sides should be solved through negotiations.

The Albanian people and their government once more express their support for and solidarity with the liberation struggle waged by the valiant and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their country from the Soviet social imperialist occupiers. Without the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Afghanistan, there cannot be peace in that country and in the nearby area.

The growing aggressiveness of social-imperialist China and its political-military alliance with U.S. imperialism and the aggressive schemes and activity of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union in Indochina are the main factors leading to the continuation of the aggravated situation in Southeast Asia. From their experience, the peoples of that area have realized what are the consequences of the "friendship" and "aid" offered by the U.S.A., China or the Soviet Union to their freedom and independence. Therefore they forcefully oppose any kind of interference. These long-suffering peoples must be left free to decide themselves on their internal questions and about their fate, without any foreign interference whoever he may be, by rigorously respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

Just as always, the Albanian people and their government support the just struggle of the Korean people for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the independent unification of the homeland.

The rivalry between the superpowers and other imperialist powers for spheres of influence and markets in Africa has further complicated the situation on that continent, has created hot-beds of conflict and tension in a number of countries and among different states. The U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are striving through different forms to bind a number of African countries with the system of imperialist and social-imperialist alliances. The U.S. and other imperialists are trying to justify their aggressive acts in Africa. The intensification of the political, economic and military support for the racists of South Africa with the need of counter-balancing the interference of the Soviet Union in that continent. Whereas the Soviet social-imperialists like to present their interferences as a support for the African peoples against imperialism, in reality, either in South Africa or in other parts of the African Continent, the imperialist superpowers pursue the same objectives and have been overwhelmed by a feverish race for spheres of influence and military bases grossly violating the rights and interests of many African countries.

This activity carried out by the superpowers encourages open racist regime of South Africa to persistently continue its policy of apartheid, to keep Namibia under its colonial rule, to carry out provocations and undertake armed aggressions against the African countries as it did recently in Angola. In all their aggressive activity, the racists of South Africa enjoy the complete support of the imperialist powers and, first and foremost, of the U.S.A. In these conditions it becomes evident that the path of armed struggle is the only one that will lead the Namibian people towards the attainment of their rights and aspirations. The Albanians have supported and will support the just liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people for freedom and national independence.

The difficult situation in some countries of Latin America testifies to the fact that the peoples of that part of the world are more and more being confronted with the interference of imperialism and the superpower plots.

The facts and events show with every passing day that the just struggle of the freedom-loving peoples everywhere in the world for liberation, freedom and national independence continues powerfully. It is a clear reflection of their growing hatred and indignation against the occupiers, oppressors and exploiters, of their determination to ever more powerfully hit the imperialist powers and their tools, to halt the hand of the aggressors, who menace peace and mankind with the imperialist world war.

The struggle of the peoples and of the whole oppressed masses is the main strength which shakes the capitalist-revisionist world from its foundations and opposes the agressive and warmongering schemes and actions of world imperialism. The imperialist powers have received and are receiving successive and powerful blows from the struggle of the freedom-loving and peaceloving peoples of the world. The grave defeat the Iranian people caused to U.S. imperialism, the blows that the valiant Afghan people are dealing to the Soviet aggressors, the constant intensification of the struggle being waged today by the peoples against the aggressive and hegemonic policy of the superpowers enhance the optimism and the invincibility of their strength. Nowadays, this struggle is present and evident everywhere in the world. Its results can be clearly seen in the constant weakening of the positions of imperialism, social-imperialism and other reactionary forces.

The Albanian people and their government have supported and will always strongly support the just struggle of the peoples for liberation, for the defence of their national independence and sovereignty, for self-determination. They have stood and will stand on the side of the peoples who fight for genuine freedom and equality, against oppression, violence and terror, for the routing of colonialism, against neocolonialism, racial discrimination, against the intrigues, plots and brutal interferences by the imperialist powers, in the first place, by the superpowers.

Just as always the P.S.R. of Albania will continue to back up the struggle of the sovereign peoples and countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America against political, economic and military aggression by the United States of America, the Soviet Union, China and other imperialist powers. Today the peoples are becoming ever more conscious of the danger posed by the attempts of imperialist powers to preserve and deepen the exploitation on them, by implementing the neocolonialist theories and practices of "inter-dependence", "aids", "credits", "multi-national collaboration and cooperation" and other forms of plunder and exploitation. We support all the efforts and the just struggle of different peoples and countries to attain and strengthen their economic independence and to put under their full control all their national assets, to defend them from the neocolonialist plunder and to utilize them for the benefit of their independent economic and social development.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, a fully independent country, is growing and developing totally relying on its own forces, on the sweat and selfless work of its people, on the material and financial resources which our country possesses and creates receiving no credits or aid from abroad. It has developed and is extending its relations with an ever growing number of states constantly and on sound basis. In the trade, cultural exchanges and other fields, Albania displays correctness, never implicating itself in political machinations, without infringing the interests of others, without falling into autarchy and self-confinement.

Despite the consequences of t[illegible]erave economic crisis in the world, our country develops and forges ahead non-stop ensuring satisfactory rates in the economic development and uninterrupted uplift of the well being of the working masses. The Albanian people do not know unemployment, price rise and inflation, economic crisis, corruption and moral degeneration as well as such ills which at present are weighing more and more heavily down on the working masses of the bourgeois-revisionist world.

The successful realisation of the 6th Five Year Plan (1976-1980) has led to the improvement and further strengthening of the economic structure of our country. In this way, consolidating further its economic independence and making it capable to accomplish still greater development in the future, this five-year plan witnessed a further increase in the production of electric power, of oil and coal. As regards food, we are self sufficient. We produce all the bread for the people locally, just as we ensure also 85 per cent of the needs for industrial mass consumers' goods.

Now our people have set to work for the realisation of the 7th Five-Year Plan of the development of people's economy and culture. This new five-year plan will be carried out totally relying on our own forces, without any aid or credit from abroad. The average annual social production will be about 1.5 times larger than the production realized each year of the last decade. Fundamental investments will be about 1.4 times greater and the income from export about 2 times larger. The multi-branch structure of industry will be further strengthened by giving priority to the development of heavy industry. The energy basis, in particular oil industry will strengthen still more. Investments in agriculture will increase and it will advance towards its further intensification. The fields of education, culture, science, the protection of the health of the people will see great progress during the 7th Five-Year Plan. The Albanian people, under the correct leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, which this year will mark the 40th anniversary of its foundation and which is led with wisdom by its founder Comrade Enver Hoxha, surely advance towards their future, being conscious of the fact that thanks to their toil and sweat they will always carry forward the cause of the construction and the defence of socialism in Albania.

In the conditions of the actual aggravation of the international situation and the increase of the danger and menace to peace and to the peoples, the P.S.R. of Albania will not fail to render its modest contribution to the sincere efforts of the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples and countries to halt the hand of the aggressors and to attain the genuine security in the world.

BRIEFS

IAEA DIRECTOR'S DEPARTURE -- Dr Sigvard Eklund, general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and his wife left our country after visiting at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. During their stay they visited scientific and cultrual institutions, work centers and other sites in Tirana, Durres and Berat. Prof Petrit Radovicka, chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also received Dr Sigvard Eklund. They were seen off at the airport by Luan Omarsi, scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 81 AU]

MLADENOV ADDRESSES UNGA, CONCLUDES MISSION

28 Sep Address

AU301831 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

["Text" of speech by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, read on 28 September at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman,

Please accept my greetings on your election to the high post of chairman of the 36th regular session of the UN General Assembly, as well as my wishes for success in your highly responsible work.

I also greet the representatives of Vanuatu and Belize on their admission to the UN organization.

Mr. Chairman, the present UN General Assembly session is taking place in a complicated international situation characterized by the intensification of tension throughout the world. The question now is in what direction will mankind head -- along the way to overcoming tension, preserving and further developing detente and strengthening international peace and security, or along the way of militarism and confrontation, which leads toward a destructive nuclear catastrophe. This situation presupposes the special role of the UN organization, whose basic task is to serve as an effective instrument of securing peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations.

The activities of the U.S. militarist circles, which have revived their ambitions for world domination and solving world problems from a position of strength, are the reason for the complicated international situation. These circles are attempting to violate the established strategic equilibrium, achieve military superiority over the countries of the socialist community and attain a dominant position in the world.

In order to conceal these adventurist intentions, they are developing a slanderous campaign around the myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat", sowing suspicion and a hostile attitude toward the socialist countries, and simultaneously conduct unprecedented military preparations and thus propel a new round in the arms race. Through the decisions to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe and produce the neutron bomb, which has been designed mainly for Europe, the old continent has been assigned the fate of being the theater of an annihilating nuclear war.

The United States is increasing its military presence in various parts of the world. Entire regions situated thousands of kilometers from the United States are being declared "spheres of vital U.S. interests". Rapid deployment forces are being created, new U.S. bases are being constructed, while the old ones are being expanded and modernized. The disarmament talks are being blocked and the agreements in this area are being undermined. The doctrine of conducting a "limited nuclear war" is very dangerous.

Certain circles in the United States are doing everything possible to drag their NATO allies into implementing their own military plans.

The imperialist circles are trying to block the progressive transformations in many states in Asia, Africa and Latin America through a policy of blackmail and provocation. They interfere in these countries' internal affairs and threaten the use of force. They are overtly supporting dictatorial regimes, which practice mass terror. They are doing everything possible to stop the peoples' struggle for national liberation and allow the classification of national liberation movements as "international terrorism". At the same time, under the cover of struggling against it, they are suppressing the just striving of the peoples toward freedom, independence and social progress.

The aggressive policy of imperialism, of course, cannot lead to a peaceful, just and lasting solution of the existing conflicts. On the contrary, it is exacerbating them, creating new crisis situations and kindling new hotbeds of tension.

The Beijing hegemonists play an unholy role in this dangerous game. They are forming overt and military alliances with imperialism's most reactionary forces.

These are some of the most prominent aspects of the international situation and the reasons for our concern and alarm. Nevertheless, we do not think that there is a place for pessimism. The situation really is complicated but not hopeless. Along with the forces which aggravate the international situation, there are also stabilizing factors in international development that support peace and actively oppose the military danger. The most powerful of those factors is the will of millions of people vitally interested in preventing the thermonuclear war, in surviving and in the peaceful future of the present and future generations.

The only solution to the present complicated situation is to conduct a braod and sincere dialogue on all disputed international matters on the basis of the principles of equality, equal security and mutual respect for one anotehr's interests. We are firmly convinced that there is no problem that cannot be solved through negotiations.

As Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, recently declared:

"...A dialogue is what we need today, a dialogue instead of confrontation.

"A dialogue between the USSR and the United States is what we need today.

"A dialogue between East and West is necessary.

"A dialogue among states, parties, politicians and peoples is what we need today.

"This should be a dialogue aimed at seeking methods and means for preventing war and for preserving peace, aimed at pursuing detente and cooperation, aimed at disarmament."

The peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact treaty member-states, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the constructive ideas expressed during the Crimean meetings of the socialist community countries' leaders -- all these factors represent a reliable basis for such a dialogue. This is the essence of the realistic proposals submitted by the 12th BCP Congress.

Mr. Chairman,

The escalation of rearmament and the constant increase in expenditures for the production of mass destruction means has reached a point that is likely to make the threat of a disastrous conflict an imminent reality. The elimination of this threat is the crucial problem facing the states and their leaders, it is the problem whose solution is facing the world public, a problem which increasingly makes the world public more aware of the aggressive and antihumanitarian nature of the present policy of militarism. The world public is more and more resolutely rising up against this policy. The protest movement in Europe has expanded with particular elan. The European peoples categorically declare themselves against the transformation of our continent into the scene of devastating nuclear war.

As a European country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is naturally greatly interested in preventing such a danger. We declare ourselves in favor of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and in favor of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to expand measures of consolidating mutual trust throughout the European part of the USSR, provided that the Western states also expand the range of such measures, opens essentially important opportunities for military detente. The establishment of nuclear-free zones on the European continent and the transformation of the Mediterranean zone into an area of lasting peace and cooperation would be an essential contribution to the consolidation of security throughout the world.

The implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe will disrupt the present military balance, not only from the tactical but also from the strategic point of view. Speaking of military balance we should by no means forget the U.S. nuclear means, the nuclear weapons and the aircraft, as well as the aircraft carriers carrying such weapons. This is why we have repeatedly declared ourselves in favor of immediate negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and we welcome the agreements reached in the last few days between the USSR and the United States of America to begin such negotiations.

The new neutron nuclear threat must be nipped in the bud. We resolutely declare ourselves in favor of a total prohibition of this barbaric weapon.

The socialist states devote their efforts to the achievement of practical results at the Vienna negotiations, to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In this respect, it is necessary for the Western countries to renounce their unconstructive approach and manifest their political will for progress in these negotiations.

The continuation of the SALT talks process is an urgent necessity dictated not only by the interests of the USSR and the United States, but also by the interests of all states in the world. The appeal of the Soviet Union to practice restraint in the field of strategic armaments and to pursue the negotiations for the limitation of such armaments by preserving all positive assets which have been hitherto achieved in this sector precisely serves this purpose.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria thinks that the problem of nuclear disarmament is the most important among the numerous problems related to disarmament. In order to achieve a comprehensive solution of this problem, it is necessary to start negotiations, without delay, to discontinue the production of all types of nuclear weapons. It is also necessary to constantly reduce the stockpiling of such weapons as long as they have not been fully banned. It is, however, necessary in the meantime to pursue the efforts for finally eliminating the danger of a further dissemination of nuclear weapons, for the total and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests and for a prohibition on the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where such weapons do not exist, as well as for consolidating the guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states.

In this connection the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the proposal submitted by the USSR on the question of "nuclear disaster should be prevented" and its inclusion on the agenda of the 36th UNGA session. The adoption of a declaration on this issue would serve as an obstacle to those who are likely to lightheartedly lead mankind into a devastating thermonuclear conflict.

The proposal of the Soviet Union for a treaty on banning the deployment of weapons in space also contributes to the limitation of the arms race. Space can and must remain a territory solely destined for the peaceful uses of all states, and its exploration should benefit all mankind. Our state is also contributing to this purpose.

The second special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament can and must also be an incentive in accelerating negotiations on urgent problems of the limitation of the arms race. This session is called upon to clear the path for convening a universal disarmament conference.

Our country attaches great importance to the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean area into a zone of peace, as well as to the well-known proposals on ensuring peace and guaranteeing security in the Persian Gulf area.

We welcome the readiness of the Soviet Union to reach a consensus with interested far eastern countries, just as we welcome the application of measures aimed at consolidating mutual trust in this important area.

We also support the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic on signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and on nonuse of force in relations among the states situated in Asia and in the Pacific area.

Mr. Chairman,

The elimination of hotbeds of tension and conflicts as well as the peaceful settlement of crisis situations in various areas of the world is of great importance for the alleviation of the international situation and for guaranteeing international security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria once more confirms its consistent and principled stand in connection with the settlement of the Cyprus issue in a peaceful manner, in the interest of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, by preserving at the same time the independence and sovereignty as well as the territorial integrity and nonalignment policy of the Republic of Cyprus. The imperialist circles are responsible for the fact that the Middle East crisis continues to escalate and to threaten peace and security throughout the world. Israel continues to pursue its aggression against Lebanon, to blackmail Syria and Libya, and it has carried out a criminal assault against the nuclear research center in Iraq. Such actions aggravate the already extremely tense situation in the Middle East. An increasing number of people are becoming aware of how hopeless the Camp David agreements are and how little they promise for the future. It is sufficiently clear that a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East problems can be achieved solely along the path of withdrawing the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. Only the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially their right to self-determination, as well as the right to create their own independent state and the guarantee of the sovereignty, security and independence of all states situated in that area can bring about a just and lasting settlement of this problem. Such a comprehensive solution can be achieved at a special international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

We declare ourselves in favor of settling the Iran-Iraq conflict through negotiations.

We resolutely insist that foreign interference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanstan should stop and ask for guarantees that such an interference will not be resumed. The problems around Afghanistan can be resolved politically on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 24 August 1981.

It is necessary to stop the Chinese aggression and threat against the countries of Indochina. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the proposal submitted by Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos to establish a zone of peace in Southeast Asia, a zone of stability and cooperation, aimed at settling the existing problems on a regional basis and by means of negotiations.

We categorically reject the attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea. The people of that country already made their choice and no force in the world can divert them from their chosen path. The existing political realities as well as the norms of international law demand that the People's Republic of Kampuchea should be represented in the United Nations and in other international organizations by its legitimate representatives elected by the people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the proposal of the DPRK on a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

Our country resolutely denounces the illegal occupation of Namibia and the aggressive actions committed by the South African Republic against Angola and against other African states, as well as the assistance rendered to Pretoria by the imperialist states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria entirely supports the decisions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the decisions of the international conference on the application of sanctions against the South African Republic, as well as the decisions adopted in this respect by the UN General Assembly special session on Namibia. We confirm our solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for the implementation of their right to self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been and will always be on the side of the peoples struggling for their national independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

It is an important task of our era to reorganize international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The implementation of this reorganization is directly dependent upon the development and intensification of the process of detente and on the implementation of realistic measures for disarmament and for the consolidation of peace and security.

Along with the other socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been on the side of the newly liberated states in their struggle for economic independence, for the liquidation of exploitation and unequal relations inherited from colonialism and imperialism, for consolidating their national independence and for the achievement of a genuine national sovereignty likely to guarantee their rights to use their natural resources for their own benefit.

We think that the United Nations organization is precisely the place where an efficient settlement of the great and complex variety of problems pertaining to international economic relations can be solved.

The settlement of the problems of our time requires the cooperation of all democratic, peace-loving and progressive forces. A great role is assigned in this respect to the nonaligned countries movement which, with its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, against war and aggression, is having a positive impact upon the development of the current international situation.

Mr. Chairman,

The positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the most important issues of our contemporary international situation are a direct expression of the consistent foreign policy conducted by the Bulgarian state inspired by the humanitarian principles and ideas of the struggle for peace and understanding among peoples. This policy stems from the very essence of the socialist social system, from the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria belongs to the socialist community.

The peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria forms the basis of its relations with our neighbors. Our country will also continue in the future to do everything within its power to transform the Balkan peninsula into a zone of good-neighborly relations, understanding, and cooperation into a factor of European and worldwide peace. The constructive proposals which Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, submitted from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress are a new confirmation of this fact. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to sign bilateral agreements with its neighbor states, including a code on good-neighborly relations, a renunciation of territorial claims and a prohibition on the use of the territories of the countries participating in this agreement for hostile goals and actions against each other. It is also ready to develop bilateral relations in various areas and to cooperate with other Balkan countries on a multilateral basis on questions of mutual interest in those particular areas in which agreements have already been reached. The idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula is also aimed at consolidating peace and security in our area.

Mr. Chairman, this year we are celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of our state.

This history means 13 centuries of the struggle, aspirations and dreams of the most brilliant intellects in our country for a better life, for freedom and justice. The greatest achievement in this long history has been the victory of socialist revolution 37 years ago, when our people truly became the masters of their destinies.

Present-day Bulgaria is facing the future with optimism. There is no greater happiness and no loftier goals for us than peace and social progress. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to conduct a consistent peace-loving and constructive policy aimed at the preservation and consolidation of detente, and international security, at the intensification of understanding and cooperation among all countries and peoples in full accordance with the goals and principles of the UN Charter.

The efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to proceed precisely in this direction.

Returns to Sofia 1 Oct

AU021012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, who participated in the 36th UN General Assembly session, returned home tonight.

He was welcomed at Sofia Airport by the deputy minister of foreign affairs and by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV CONTINUES VISIT

AU011835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Equipment, this afternoon visited the Maritsa Iztok-3 thermoelectric power station. Accompanied by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; Vasil Nedev, first secretary of Stara Zagora Okrug Party Committee; and by party and state leaders of the Radnevo town conurbation system, Aleksey Antonov acquainted himself with the organization of labor and with the successes achieved by the power supply workers who, in cooperation with a group of Soviet specialists, have for the first time in the world applied a technology for directly burning low-caloric lignite coal in the production of electric energy. At a meeting held there, certain issues were discussed connected with the future development of Maritsa Iztok based on expanding the economic and scientific-technical cooperation of Bulgaria with the Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR IN PLOVDIV CONTINUES

Lukanov Meets Sushkov 1 Oct

AU011347 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] On 1 October in Plovdiv, Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Vladimir Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Plovdiv Fair. Topical questions of the bilateral trade exchange and developing the integrational relations between the two countries were discussed.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU011955 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Plovdiv, 1 Oct (BTA) -- An agreement was signed here today by the governments of Bulgaria and the USSR on cooperation in the construction of the third stage of the Kozloduí atomic power station in Bulgaria -- two blocks of 1000 mgw each. This extension will bring the share of atomic power electricity in Bulgaria to 26 percent of the total energy output in 1985 and to 40 percent in 1990.

Power generation capacities to the tune of 6500 mgw have been built in Bulgaria with Soviet help. The electricity generated by them amounts to 80 percent of the overall production in 1980. Bulgaria now ranks fourth among the CEMA countries in her power output per capita of the population.

A protocol for the intergovernmental agreement on sending Soviet specialists to Bulgaria and Bulgarian specialists to the Soviet Union, for rendering technical help and other services was also signed, as well as agreements on designing, delivery of machinery and installations, materials and spares to the tune of 220 million foreign currency leva.

KHRISTOV MEETS CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU011350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] On 1 October in Plovdiv, Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, met Miroslav Bursa, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade. Questions pertaining to the mutual trade exchange until the end of this year and the prospects of the trade exchange for 1982 were discussed.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CABLE THANKS TO SOVIET LEADERS

AU012001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov expressing most cordial gratitude for the fraternal greetings and wishes on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which we are celebrating together with the 1,300th jubilee of the Bulgarian state.

The telegram says the following: The historic victory of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria achieved with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army opened the road toward the triumph of the great Marxist-Leninist ideas in the ancient Bulgarian land. The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarians are pleased to accept your high appraisal of the noteworthy Bulgarian successes achieved under the leadership of the party in building a new society and in raising the international prestige of socialist Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian working people, inspired by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, today are wholeheartedly working to build a mature socialist society. The dynamic and constantly growing relations of unbreakable friendship, comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer to the Soviet Union between our fraternal peoples, who are directed and guided by the BCP and CPSU Central Committees, are a valuable contribution to the building of the socialist and communist society, a guarantee for the peaceful upsurge of our motherland. In the present aggravated international situation, the governments of the socialist community are a particularly major factor in the people's struggle to avert the danger of thermonuclear disaster, to safeguard and deepen the process of detente, to halt the arms race and to begin disarmament. We are confident that our joint efforts to implement the CPSU peace program, coordinated with the support of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, will secure the tranquil and happy future of mankind.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in full accord and joint action with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will actively continue to participate in the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA and will contribute to our common struggle for lasting peace, international cooperation and social progress in the world.

We take the opportunity to wish you and all Soviet people, the telegram says in conclusion, further great successes in implementing the historic programs of the 26th CPSU Congress for the prosperity of your great motherland, for the strengthening of peace and for the triumph of the immortal communist ideals.

PDRY'S AL-HASANI DECORATES ZHIVKOV, ENDS VISIT

Zhivkov Decorated 30 Sep

AU302105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium, today presented the 14 October Revolutionary Order to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council. The ceremony was attended by Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee, high-ranking officials at the BCP Central Committee, those accompanying 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani and Todor Zhivkov delivered speeches which were heard with great attention and also give long applause.

In his speech, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani expressed his joy at being honored with the opportunity to present the 14 October Revolutionary Order -- the highest PDRY distinction -- to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his 70th birthday and for his genuine efforts to develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples as well as for his special work in supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism and for his contribution in Bulgaria, to intensifying the struggle for freedom and social progress, for socialism and peace in the world. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is very popular in our country, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani said. He deservedly enjoys the respect of the Yemeni people who regard him as a loyal freind, eminent communist leader, fighter and internationalist of the world revolutionary movement. He is a genuine defender of the purity of the ideas and principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In conclusion, 'Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani said the following: By presenting the 14 October Revolutionary Order to our dear and respected friend, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, I think that this order will be an eternal symbol of the feelings of affection and respect which our people and party hold for the friendly Bulgarian people, for their glorious communist party and for Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

In his reply, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that he was ready to receive this high award as an expression of the strong friendship and cooperation linking our parties, countries and peoples, as an expression of a respect for the BCP which is wholeheartedly loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and which has always been in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress and always rendered them support and assistance. I accept this high award, he said, as an expression of the respect for our people, for their heroic past and for their creative present. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that we in our country are genuinely enjoying the successes which the friendly Yemeni people have achieved under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party. We highly value the constructive role of the PDRY in the noble efforts to unite all progressive forces in the Middle East and on the African continent against the designs of imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as to strengthen the joint actions of the Arab peoples and particularly of the steadfastness and confrontation and for a just, lasting and total solution of the Middle East conflict.

In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his belief that he will continue to do everything possible toward the development of Bulgarian-Yemeni relations, strengthening the friendship and cooperation [words indistinct] in the name of our common ideals -- peace and socialism.

Oct 1 Departure

AU011833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and prime minister of the Yemeni Council of Ministers, left the country today. He had been on vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman.

The eminent guest was seen off at Sofia Airport by comrades Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Yordanov. Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev; Yancho Georgiev, chief of the information-sociological center at the BCP Central Committee; the chairman of the Bulgarian-Yemeni Friendship Society and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Atanas Samsarev and Muhammad Haydarah Masdus.

Military honors were given to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani on his departure.

BTA, TASS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

AU011954 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 1 Oct 81

[BTA correspondent report]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct -- The relations between the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA) and the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION (TASS) are developing successfully, extending over new spheres of the professional activity of the agencies. This was said today after the signing of a cooperation agreement between the BTA and TASS, by BTA Director General Boyan Traykov and TASS Director General Sergey Losev.

The two agencies will carry out a most intensive exhange of reports on the life and successes of the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, on the life and the creative achievements of the individual Soviet Republics, on the new initiatives of the workers, on the achievements in social activity, in the spheres of culture, science and technology.

The agreement provides for closer cooperation in the ideological sphere, propagating the ideas and the successes in the building up of communism and the achievements of socialism, the unity of the world communist and workers' movement, in exposing the theories and the undermining actions of imperialism and its propaganda, in exposing the hegemonic and anti-Soviet policy of the Beijing leadership, especially of the dangerous foreign policy of the United States seeking further intensification of the armaments race and the man-hating theory of "limited nuclear war".

The two agencies will exchange experience on all matters related to information and photo-information, the improvement of the organization of the work and of the technical facilities for communications. BTA and TASS will jointly use positive experiences for the improvement of the creative and organizational work, for integration of the work of the two agencies in a number of spheres. BTA and TASS will carry out joint studies and will render each other help in the introduction of new equipment for processing and distributing text and picture information, especially in the computerization of news agencies' work.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY

AU012055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a telegram to the Iranian People's Party Tudeh. On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and all working people in Bulgaria, the telegram conveys cordial militant greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding the Tudeh party, heir to the heroic Iranian Communist Party.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS

AU012057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the participants at the Fourth Congress of the Australian Socialist Party expressing the Bulgarian communists' solidarity with their struggle for the defense of the interests of all Australian people.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD RELEASES ECONOMIC FIGURES

AU302040 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Plovdiv, 30 Sep (BTA) -- A meeting was held here today on matters of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgarian and foreign firms and organisations which took part in the awarding ceremony of the "Golden Mercury" international prize.

Speaking at the opening of the meeting, Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry emphasized that for the last 25 years Bulgaria's national income has been marking an annual increase of 8.1 percent and that over the same period the industrial output has gone up 11-fold, the farm produce - 2.4-fold, and the foreign trade - 21-fold. The speaker noted further on that in the years of the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) Bulgaria's national income has gone up by 34.7 percent as compared to the previous five years, the whole increase being obtained on the basis of the higher public labour efficiency. Mr Petur Rusev emphasized: "In the Seventh five-year period the industrial output went up by 35 percent. Priority development was given to the branches carrying the techno-scientific progress. Thus, for instance, the mechanical engineering output went up by 56.2 percent, that of the chemical industry - 52.9 percent, and of power engineering - 35 percent. The electric energy output grew from 25 to 35 million 200 thousand tons, of semi-conductor elements - from 570 thousand to one million pieces, of lathes - from 6 thousand to 8 thousand pieces, of I.C.E. trucks - from 11 thousand to 21 thousand pieces."

Dwelling on the matter of foreign economic relations of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Rusev pointed out that in 1980 it amounted to 17 milliard foreign currency leva, or about 85 percent of Bulgaria's national income. He stressed: "The socialist states are Bulgaria's main trading partner holding a 72.7 percent share in the total trade. The highest share is that of the Soviet Union - 53.5 percent, followed by the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary." Speaking about the trade with the developing states, he mentioned that for the last 20 years the trade with them has gone up nearly 30-fold, reaching 1 milliard 541 million foreign currency leva last year. Last year's trade with the developed non-socialist states amounted to 2 milliard 816 million foreign currency leva. The Federal Republic of Germany is the main partner - the trade with that country amounts to 620 million foreign currency leva. It was announced that the proportion of machinery and equipment in the Bulgarian exports amounts to 44.7 percent.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's economic development in the years of the 8th five-year period (1981-1985), Mr Petur Rusev noted that there are going to be invested 38 milliard leva, 70 percent of them being used for updating and reconstruction. The industrial output in that period is to rise by 35 percent, and the farm produce - by 20-22 percent.

In the next five years, Mr Rusev said, the trade is to rise by 40 percent, and Bulgaria's foreign trade will still widely adopt the new forms of economic cooperation - industrial cooperation, engineering activity and licensing.

At the meeting the guests, representatives of scores of foreign organisations, were made familiar with the activity of many Bulgarian firms and with their possibilities for economic cooperation.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO NOTES POOR GRAIN HARVEST

AU301414 Sofia BTA in English 1234 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep (BTA) -- "This year the first successful step was taken towards implementing the main strategic task of the Bulgarian agriculture in the eighth five-year period" reads the editorial of today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The 12 congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party described as such the task of producing more grain. The paper announces that this year the average wheat yield is 4.38 tons per hectare, of barley -- 3.77 tons of hectare. The traditional high-yield producers of grain -- six counties in northeastern Bulgaria -- Razgrad, Ruse, Tolbukhin, Silistra, Varna and Shumen -- have yields of more than 5 tons of wheat grain per hectare.

On the whole, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO results so far fall short of both potential and (?kind) the average annual production of grain must reach 10.5-11 million tons by the end of the current five-year period (1985). In order to achieve such a result it is necessary for most of this country's counties to gather more than five and for some particular counties, even more than 6 tons of wheat grain per hectare.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that good results are achievable only on the basis of complete intensification and application of the latest scientific and technological achievements, of the team work organization of labour and the application of the economic mechanism.

It is especially important that everywhere strict technological discipline be observed according to the concrete requirements, reads the article.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY -- Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA) -- A two-day scientific and technological conference "Elma-81" opened here today with international participation. The subject of the conference is the use of electric machines for special purposes. Papers will be read by prominent specialists from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany and from Great Britain. There will be reviewed problems related to the design, the construction, the technology, the test and the control of D.C. engines, asynchronous engines, telephone electric engines and various types of micro-machines for automation, robotics and computing equipment. [Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 24 Sep 81 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH TURKEY -- Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received a delegation led by Mr (Kemal Gikce), first deputy minister of culture of the Republic of Turkey. At the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed issues of mutual interest related to the development of cultural cooperation between the two countries and also related to the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the centenary of the birth of Kemal Ataturk. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 23 Sep 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS VIEWED AS DESTRUCTIVE

Congress Weakens Prestige

LD012016 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Commentary by unidentified Prague Radio news analyst]

[Text] During the second stage of its congress the Polish trade union Solidarity is doing all it can to weaken Poland's prestige as a credible economic and political partner.

Poland takes up an important place in Europe because of its location, the number of inhabitants, its industrial potential, but also because of tradition and especially its postwar socialist construction. It is a part of the socialist community, and as such (?has) an irreplaceable role in the political, economic and military cooperation among the European socialist countries. Poland's contractual commitments guarantee at the same time its independence territorial integrity, and constitute thus an important factor of Europe's security.

This fact was underlined by the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek, in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly yesterday. Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the Polish leadership will ward off attacks by external and internal enemies of socialism. We underwrite this view, said the Czechoslovak foreign minister, that only socialist Poland, a class ally of its friends, can constructively contribute to the cause of peace relations and be a factor of a stable Europe. This idea is evidently unacceptable for Solidarity leaders who, on the contrary, are striving to break the structure of socialist Poland. Besides, they would like to extend their disruptive sphere of activities to include neighboring socialist countries as well. For how else can one explain the proposal to translate seditious pamphlets into Czech, Russian and German?

Despite this, other voices were heard in the debate at the Walesa trade union congress. One of the delegates asked about monthly pay of Solidarity leaders of more than Z20,000, which is several times more than an average worker's pay. A number of delegates pointed out that Solidarity's draft program is up to 80 percent a list of wishful thinking, and that the program theses are unrealistic, inaccurate and confused. The draft program recommends, among other things, the abolition of the planned economic management and of socialist property. It also speaks several times about what it terms self-administered Poland, that will in reality put the Polish economy under the control of capitalist economic centers.

Solidarity, by its activity and draft program, is rejecting socialism in Poland. Thus it knowingly weakens its international position. It is a political and economic sabotage which threatens the balance of forces in Europe and, consequently, European security and peace.

'Destructive Program'

AU011346 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Report by PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "The Congress of So-Called Solidarity Continues; Program for the Destruction of Socialism" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] GDANSK -- ON TUESDAY, THE GDANSK "SOLIDARITY" CONGRESS BEGAN DISCUSSING A DRAFT PROGRAM WHICH CONTINUES TO DRAW FARTHER AWAY FROM THE ORIGINAL TRADE UNION OBJECTIVES OF THAT ORGANIZATION. THIS IS ALSO ATTESTED TO BY THE DISCUSSION IN WHICH ONLY SOME OF THE DELEGATES TOUCHED UPON SOCIAL ISSUES.

Personal disputes of the "Solidarity" leaders take up the overwhelming part of the deliberations.

The program of so-called Solidarity includes the destruction of the socialist system in Poland on the foundation of a "total transformation of the state and the economy." In the political sphere the program demands pluralism, the changing of electoral rules; it urges setting up a second so-called self-governing chamber of the Sejm and reserves to "Solidarity" the right to control the information media.

To many Poles it seems that what has happened in our country since August is so great and excellent that the whole world should admire us and regard us as having elevated ourselves to the pinnacle of human thinking and deeds, Polish Deputy Premier MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI said in an interview with the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

But what is really decisive for assessing this or that country? To a considerable extent it is its ability to produce the vitally necessary values. We must note with an unpleasant feeling that with the exception of the developing countries, practically the whole world subsidizes us, the East and the West. Some say we are layabouts, but no one gets angry about it, especially not the organizers of various strikes and demonstrations. Also, it is being said we are beggars. Such are today, unfortunately, the opinions about Poland. Many people who sympathized with our changes are thinking now that they might have been wrong when these changes resulted in a 15 percent drop of the national product, in ration cards, disputes and rowdyism, more crime and so forth, M. Rakowski continued.

THE GOVERNMENT KEEPS ON REPEATING THAT THE ONLY WAY OUT [OF THE SITUATION] IS WORK AND ORGANIZING IT BETTER. BUT EVEN IF WE HAD THE BEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AS LONG AS THE STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE AND THE PEOPLE DO NOT WORK PROPERLY, THERE IS NO USE. TODAY ANY REASON IS GOOD ENOUGH TO BEGIN THREATENING A STRIKE OR BEGIN ORGANIZING IT STRAIGHTAWAY -- IN THAT RESPECT WE ARE A UNIQUE COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

CHNOUPEK MEETS OTHER MINISTERS AT UN SESSION

LD012318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Mozambique Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Alberto Chissano. The two ministers evaluated some aspects of Czechoslovak-Mozambique relations and exchanged views on topical international issues, in particular on the complicated situation in the south of Africa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek later met with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands Silvino da Luz. The two ministers evaluated the possibilities of development of bilateral relations and also dealt with some key problems of international relations.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH LCY PRESIDIUM SECRETARY

Lenart Receives Jakovlevski

LD302122 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bratislava, 30 Sep (CTK) -- Jozef Lenart, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party first secretary, met here Wednesday with Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, for talks on topical issues of the present policy of the two parties.

Trpe Jakovlevski is on a (?friendship visit) to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Bilak Receives Jakovlevski

LD011536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The meeting was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other leading workers of the Central Committee.

In an open, comradely conversation they exchanged views on problems of current developments in the world and on questions of the further development of relations between the CPCZ and the LCY and between the two countries.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

AU011446 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Alfonz Bednaric report: "Constructing Projects for Our Fuel and Energy Base; CSSR-USSR Cooperation Is Deepening"]

[Summary] An exhibition entitled "Projects for CSSR's Fuel and Energy Base and the CSSR-USSR Cooperation in Their Construction" was opened in Prague on 29 September.

Opening the exhibition, J. Hlavacek, Czech deputy minister of construction, underscored the assistance to date extended to the CSSR by Soviet experts in the construction of the Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany nuclear power plants and said that the CSSR-USSR cooperation in this field is expanding and deepening. As an example, Hlavacek named "the preparation of the nuclear power plant project with a 1,000 megawatt block in the vicinity of the South Bohemia village of Temelin."

Here the CSSR will adopt -- among other things -- some Soviet work methods and equipment, and "in the course of further deepening the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the construction of nuclear power plants we will gradually go from the cooperation between engineers and technicians over to exchanging complete work collectives. First, comrades from the Soviet Union will come to us to acquaint our construction workers with their well-tried methods, which have proven themselves in practice, and ours will go to the USSR. This will be a 'two-way' cooperation and will be applied not only in Temelin, where they will begin preparing the worksite next year for the 'thousander,' but also in the construction of other nuclear power plants. This will be very useful, because nuclear power plants must gradually begin to play an ever increasing role in generating electricity in our country; in 1990 they are to supply at least 30 percent and by about the year 2000 more than 50 percent of the electricity. This year, the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant will generate about 5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, and that means that uranium will save us 6 million tons of brown coal," Hlavacek said.

POTAC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS MEETING ON ECONOMICS

AU011300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A statewide consultation of journalists specializing in economic matters and of ranking personnel of the mass information media, presided over by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Fojtik, was held in Prague yesterday. The meeting was addressed by S. Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who dealt with the results of the state plan fulfillment this year and some topical economic issues.

RAILROAD WORKERS' NEED FOR BETTER CONDITIONS NOTED

AU291649 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Economy's Track"]

[Excerpt] When speaking about the work of railroads, we must not forget the fact that their operations are ensured by people. Thus even here social policy and the care of railroad employees play an important and indispensable role. Stabilizing the manpower level in this sector of our national economy is more than necessary. Therefore, we cannot resign ourselves to the fact that people who must work night and day, in rain and biting frost, are sho.. of high quality work clothing, footwear and safety gear, that more than once they have been faced with unfavorable conditions for their rest, that the railroad has not succeeded everywhere in guaranteeing warm food, that in some places there is an almost incomprehensible differentiation in its distribution. For example, how are we to understand the fact that employees of the railroad track department, when working more than 5 hours outdoors receive warm food gratis, but their foremen who are in charge of the work and on the job with them, do not get it? If we look more deeply into such problems, we would discover more such anomalies. We call attention to them only because one fundamental thing must never be forgotten: that in railroad transportation, despite its unquestioned modernization, the human factor remains decisive. People who are aware of their duties also have legitimate claims and needs.

RUDE PRAVO SUGGESTS RECYCLING OF STALE BREAD

AU301716 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Milan Pavlik in column "A Note": "Sufficiently Is Not License to Waste"]

[Text] Many readers are drawing attention to the ongoing wasting of bread. Some are blaming it on its quality; after 2-3 days, bread begins to crumble or get moldy. Others point out that bread is too cheap and that leads to its waste. Others are recalling the good idea which began to be implemented years ago, when bread, dumplings or flour that had been stored for too long or gone bad were to be deposited in special bins which agricultural enterprises regularly collected and recycled in agricultural production. (This practice has been stopped because people used to throw broken glass into those bins.)

The indignation of our readers is justified because bread should nver be wasted, and especially not this year when the grain harvest was not everywhere as large as we had planned. After all -- and the products of leading bakeries are evidence of it -- the quality of bread could be much better than it is. Bread from some bakeries stays tasty even after several days. But if it gets hard, then -- as with all similar products -- it should be returned to the agricultural sector. Even today there are agricultural enterprises which are buying these leftovers, though of course only in special shops or points of collection. This, for example, is the case of the large-scale fattening centers in Trebon and elsewhere. National Committees and the other sectors of the National Front, including our youth, could do much for that.

PANEL ANSWERS READERS' QUESTIONS ABOUT MEDIA

AU011442 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Sep 81 p 3

[From question and answers column headlined "Frequency No 69: Reader-Smena-Expert," in which readers' questions are answered by Ivan Fecko, deputy chairman of the federal Press and Information Office; Dr Mikulas Bugar, head of the Secretariat of the Slovak Press and Information Office; Ludovit Jablonka, department head of the Slovak Press and Information Office; Jan Tosecky, first deputy director of the Czechoslovak Radio Service in Bratislava; and by Pavel Pavlik, program coordinator of the Slovak Television Service in Bratislava -- paper does not indicate who answers which questions]

[Excerpts] The Press:

Dana Zivnerova, Malacky:

How many periodicals are now being published in Czechoslovakia, including the enterprise newspapers, and how many of these in the Czech Socialist Republic and how many in the Slovak Socialist Republic?

[Answer] In the CSSR we have 1,072 periodicals; of these 311 in the Slovak Socialist Republic and 761 in the Czech Socialist Republic. As far as the frequency of publication is concerned there are 30 dailies, 283 weeklies, 166 biweeklies, 347 monthlies and 246 periodicals published with other publication intervals.

Marie Palkova, Jakubov:

What forms of censorship are now being applied to the mass media in our country and abroad?

[Answer] Censorship is a definite preventive interference by a state organ with the content of information prepared for publication. But this is a simplified definition because in the capitalist society capital "buys" the newspapers and the dependence of the publisher on such a financial sponsor also predetermines the contents of the newspaper. Naturally, information which is embarrassing to the entrepreneurs' circles does not reach the pages of the newspapers. There is no censorship in the CSSR but the relevant publishers and appropriate organs evaluate information from the viewpoint of truthfulness, clarity, cogency and topicality. They also evaluate the standard of a journalist's handling of current events, of the individual journalistic genres and of the thematic structure in the interest of a systematic improvement of the contents of the information supplies.

The Radio:

Jarislav Belescak, Cadca:

How many foreign correspondents does the Czechoslovak Radio Service have and in what countries, and what is their average age?

[Answer] The Czechoslovak Radio Service now has 12 foreign correspondents. They are working in Moscow -- two people -- in Berlin, Warsaw, Budapest, Sofia, Havana, Hanoi, Bonn, Paris, London and New York. We are in the process of filling a new correspondent's post in Beirut. The average age of the foreign correspondents is 35-40 years.

BRIEFS

STATISTICAL OFFICE APPOINTMENT -- At the proposal of the federal government, Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today appointed Vladimir Micka as chairman of the federal Statistical Office. At the same time, he recalled Jan Kazimour from that post. At a meeting of leading officials of the federal Statistical Office today, Vladimir Micka was introduced to his post by Deputy Federal Premier Vaclav Hula, who at the same time paid tribute to the many years of activity of the former chairman. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Oct 81 LD]

POLAND: KATOWICE PARTY FORUM CHANGED TO 'SEMINAR'

LD012304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The "Katowice Party Forum" has transformed itself into a "Marxist-Leninist seminar of the PZPR Voivodship Committee's Center for Ideological Education." A decision to this effect was made by about 300 members of the forum at the constitutent meeting in Katowice. This decision was dictated by the necessity, a statement says, to perfect "the forms and methods of struggle for consolidating the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism."

The participants strongly rejected attempts to present the past work of the "Katowice Party Forum" as fractionalist and oppositional activities. "Such views express the position of right wing opportunist and antisocialist forces whose aim is to smash the party's Marxist-Leninist core. Any attempt to organize renewed anticommunist incitement in our country and, in the present situation even more so than in the past, bears the character of a deliberate adventure and political provocation."

At the constituent meeting it was stated that the aim of the Marxist-Leninist seminars is "to set up at the party authorities of all levels a party aktiv which takes a consistent stand on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and is determined to fight for the victory of socialism in Poland under any circumstances." The tasks of these seminars include drafting political action program on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party line, raising the communist awareness of the participants in the seminar, preparing proposals and motions to consolidate party organization, actively participating in the work of their own party organization, and waging a resolute struggle against all views and practices in the party which are alien to Marxism-Leninism, and against any activity of socialism's opponents in Poland.

It is intended that these seminars constitute themselves both at voivodship level and at the level of town, villages and enterprises.

MITTAG RECEIVES YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU291900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, held a friendly discussion with a delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He briefed the Yugoslav delegation, which is headed by Drasko Popovic, Central Committee Presidium member of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on the implementation of the party's economic strategy established by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at the 10th party congress and paid tribute to the great initiatives of the working people in further strengthening the efficiency of the GDR national economy.

The discussion, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, was attended by Guenter Ehrensberger, Central Committee member and chief of the Central Committee Department for Planning and Finances, as well as Djuro Jovic, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

ERICH HONECKER RECEIVES AMBASSADORS 1 OCT

Venezuela's Gerbasi

LD011330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received Venezuelan Ambassador to the GDR Dr Fernando Gerbasi, who presented his credentials.

Ambassador Gerbasi conveyed cordial greetings from President of the Republic of Venezuela Luis Herrera Campins, which Erich Honecker reciprocated.

In the talk which ensued, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the level of bilateral relations. Enrich Honecker and Ambassador Gerbasi agreed that the GDR and Venezuela could, with further development of cooperation, at the same time make a useful contribution to deepening peaceful coexistence between all states.

Somalian Ambassador

LD011416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the newly appointed ambassador from Somalia to the GDR, (Abdi-Nur Ahmed Mohamoud), to accept his credentials.

Ambassador (Abdi-Nur Ahmad Mohamoud) conveyed greetings from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

HONECKER GREETS YAR PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the national day of the Yemen Arab Republic, the 19th anniversary of the revolution of 26 September, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and supreme commander of the armed forces. The message expresses the confidence that future cooperation between the GDR and the Yemen Arab Republic will deepen in the interest of world peace and both peoples.

On the same occasion, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al'Iryani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic.

DEFENSE MINISTER, DEPUTY ADDRESS ARMY CONFERENCE

AU011509 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 25 Sep on page 4 carries a 1,400-word report on the address by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense, at the opening of the 2-day cultural conference of the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR Border Troops on 24 September in Berlin. According to the report, Col Gen Heinz Kessler paid tribute to the achievements of the army members and the border soldiers with which they prove that "they have correctly understood the class assignment of the 10th party congress." By referring to the GDR's and the USSR's efforts to strengthen the indestructible fraternal alliance of the community of socialist states as a "reliable stronghold of peace and social progress in the world," Col Gen Heinz Kessler stated that "this is the main way to foil the adventurous confrontation policy and the imperialist arms race fanned by NATO."

"Due to the nature of the socialist armed forces and their humanist assignment, the army members and the border soldiers have always strived for deeper and deeper access to the cultural heritage, to the art and literature of the present and the past as well as to the culture of the fraternal peoples," Col Gen Kessler continued. By dealing with the cultivation of this heritage and the traditions in the NVA, the deputy minister stressed that "one of the social advantages of socialism is that self-sacrificing commitment to the military protection of socialism and high culture are interdependent," and that since their foundation, the NVA and the GDR border troops have been closely linked with culture, literature and arts. Col Gen Kessler continued by dealing with the cultural, political work in the NVA and the GDR Border Troops.

He also paid tribute to the work of the FDJ organizations and referred to the leading role of party organizations in increasing combat readiness. "For a communist in the NVA and the GDR Border Troops there is the maxim that he always and everywhere supports high culture in personal and military life, supports all creative work, encourages an open exchange of ideas on literature and arts, and actively participates in the intellectual-cultural life," the deputy minsiter stressed.

The same paper on the same page carries an 800-word report on the statement of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, in the discussion at the opening of the cultural conference of the NVA and the GDR border troops. According to the report, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann stressed that socialist culture in everyday military life is in line with the humanist assignment of the People's Army. "Thus everything we do to safeguard a high fighting strength and combat readiness is always a new challenge and puts increasing demands on our political ideological work, on the intellectual-cultural work in the NVA and the GDR Border Troops," the defense minister said.

He then recalled that it especially depends on the army members and the border soldiers themselves whether there is a lively intellectual atmosphere and a cultural life in the units, groups and staffs. By referring to the modern radio and television equipment of the army, he stressed that "these means should be used in the future even more purposefully for the intellectual-cultural education of the army members and the border soldiers," and suggested "raising and developing new intellectual-cultural requirements and interests, which are directly related to the socialist military system and will give the army members ideals and stimuli for their military duties in peace as well as in war."

The GDR defense minister stated that there are enough books giving the soldier's point of view and that "it is important to make a still wider use of these valuable books." The minister continued by pointing out some examples from the belletristic military literature but stated that "the other arts and literature treasures are not neglected" in favor of the military literature and concluded by stressing the importance for a human being to be guided by high ethical and moral values.

TISCH RECEIVES WORLD TRADE UNION SECRETARY

LD010324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the GDR Trade Union Federation FDGB, received on Wednesday in Berlin the secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Jindrich Kusnierik, who is in the GDR to attend the scientific conference of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB. They had a friendly visit.

Harry Tisch provided information on the workers' countless initiatives which are being undertaken as a result of the 10th SED Party Congress. As a result, the material prerequisites were being created that will continue to guarantee and further develop social security and safety in the GDR. Jindrich Kusnierik welcomed the conference's concern about the serious threat to peace and the social instability connected with this for the workers in the capitalist countries.

Both men agreed that it was a task of the trade unions to support arms limitation and disarmament, detente and the peaceful cooperation of states. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere.

GUENTER MITTAG ADDRESSES WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD020404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The sixth Best Workers' Conference began in the Palace of the Republic on Thursday with 2,800 participants discussing the contribution of Berlin's workers in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED congress.

Workers, members of the intelligentsia, leading state and economic officials, cultural workers and representatives of parties and mass organizations exchanged experiences on how the achievements of the best workers could be universally applied to strengthen the socialist state and secure peace as quickly as possible. Cordially welcomed were Politburo members of the SED Central Committee, Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary; and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin area (bezirk) Executive; as well as members and candidate members of the Central Committee.

The report of the meeting was given by Guenter Mittag.

Guenter Mittag emphasized that the conference was being held a few months after the 10th SED Congress. At this congress the report of the Central Committee presented by Erich Honecker "set out with impressive clarity the far-reaching prospects of social development and the tasks that resulted. We continue on the path of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy." How this path can be pursued under the conditions of the 1980's is mapped out in the ten key points of the party's economic strategy. It also defines the tasks set by the congress for the directive for the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

It contains the aims of a dynamic growth of economic efficiency. Only in this way shall we safeguard the material and cultural living standard that the people have achieved and create possibilities for raising it further, step by step.

The decisive prerequisite for our successful advance is the achievement of a qualitatively new level of socialist intensification as set out in the economic strategy of our party."

"The decisions of our historic 10th congress have been received with profound satisfaction by the entire people. They are based on a positive record and have not noticably strengthened the international prestige of the GDR and thus of soc[illegible]ism," Guenter Mittag said. "Today it is clearer than ever that a consistent Marxist-Le[illegible]st course is the only path corresponding to the fundamental vital interests of the people both as regards a higher material and cultural living standard and the all-decisive tasks of safeguarding peace. Under the leadership of the SED, the working class, all working people, all citizens of the GDR are pursuing this path."

Guenter Mittag dealt at length with the economic strategy for the 1980's as explained by Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Congress. Its ten key points define the fundamental trends of the development of the GDR's economy. "The consistent implementation of the decisions of the 10th congress has determined all our work for many months past and will continue to do so. This is also the theme at this Best Workers' Conference."

"We have deliberately given priority to taking a new step in combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and so safeguarding the necessary lead for the future, intensively extended reproduction," the speaker said. "In this way the decisive prerequisites for further important tasks will be created, namely the achievement of a substantially higher level of labor productivity over a wide area. Taking account of the changed economic conditions, it is part of our economic strategy to make considerably better use of raw materials and fuel in our economy and to use fixed assets more effectively. Closely linked with this is the struggle for the high quality of products. Although it is a question of decisively raising the effectivity of labor and using the latest achievements of science and technology to this end."

"We shall do everything, therefore, Guenter Mittag said, "to make by our investments the most up-to-date technologies effective in the most economic way, both by the still greater modernization of all existing fixed assets and by the specific employment of new equipment."

The speaker was particularly emphatic that the GDR is pursuing its path at the side of the USSR with its might, material and intellectual potential.

"The development of the Soviet land proves that, corresponding to the requirements of history, social, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural tasks are being solved there, which no other country on earth can even remotely tackle. We in the GDR are linked with the USSR by the closest fraternal ties. This unbreakable alliance was affirmed afresh during the recent meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. It was stressed that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress have opened up new horizons for the development of the allround cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

At the side of the USSR, we shall master the new tasks with which the 1980's confront us. That is why we are doing everything to intensify still further the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR which has proved its worth over decades, and to raise it to a new, higher level.

"We have already started to map out the way ahead by joint themes of fundamental importance," the speaker said. "In the course of this, it is becoming clear that completely new possibilities of the utmost importance for the successful implementation of the economic strategy are presenting themselves to the GDR."

It was of great importance that in as many enterprises as possible the growth of labor productivity should be more rapid than the growth of goods production, as was true in the case of the best. This was the only way to meet the economic requirements of the time. "Just let us remember the output per man-hour in the GDR in the past and the output per man-hour now. In 1950 output per man-hour in industry was M20 billion; in 1960 it was M61 million; in 1970 M112 million; and in 1980 M210 million."

"The broad application of microelectronics in the electrical engineering and the electronics industry, in engineering, in plant construction, in all technological processes including those in light industry -- especially in the manufacture of consumer goods -- is a fundamental requirement during these years in order to manufacture quality products and to produce effectively."

"The place which the GDR occupies among the world's ten first industrial states is determined not merely by the volume but also by the technical-economic level of production. It makes no sense to try to evade international standards. On the contrary one must face this requirement with the utmost determination." With reference to the tasks set by the 10th congress for the development and application of robot technology, the speaker said: "It must be our constant concern to raise work to higher levels of skills both of the collective and of the individual. Work of higher skill must result in greater economic yields. That is a crucial issue for the implementation of the economic strategy of the 10th congress."

"The development of socialism in the GDR shows that the workers best represent and administer their interests by acting in solid unity as a class and thus exercising their power. This is possible only if the vanguard of the class, the Marxist-Leninist party, is strong. And our party, the SED, is strong. It discharges its historic responsibility. This is a matter of good fortune for our people. This is one of the decisive factors for the success of our struggle for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace."

Guenter Mittag next turned to the worldwide struggle for peace and recalled Erich Honecker's state visit to Mexico and his meeting with Fidel Castro in Havana. He described these events as fresh, impressive evidence of the high esteem in which the GDR's peace policy is held internationally. "We would like to thank our Comrade Erich Honecker most warmly for this consistent stand for the safeguarding of world peace, for the fundamental vital interests of us all," Guenter Mittag said.

"Today, when the international situation has worsened alarmingly, this consistent peace policy is more necessary than ever. It must be clearly stated that the blame for the situation rests solely with the United States.

The aim of Reagan's policy, which was prepared long ago, is to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. This is the objective of all actions of the Reagan administration such as the decision to set aside 1.5 billion dollars for an arms buildup of unparalled dimension. This United States policy increases the danger of war. By their unconditional effort to achieve military superiority, the United States is incurring great guilt toward mankind as a whole.

"But it is equally clear that United States imperialism will never succeed in achieving military superiority," the speaker declared. "In accordance with the peace program of the 26th CPSU congress, the USSR has put before the world forum of the UN General Assembly the draft of a declaration designed to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This USSR initiative corresponds to the most important task of our time, which is the prevention of nuclear war.

"With all our strength, we support this responsible policy and this important initiative of the USSR. Our contribution to safeguarding peace is the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 10th congress and thus the continued all-round strengthening of the GDR."

Mittag said that in our time the implementation of the GDR's economic and social policy has acquired a political weight as never before. "Every step to maintain and develop what has been achieved rests solely and exclusively on our work under the conditions of socialism. And this, our work, we must render even more effective," to improve people's material and cultural living standard in the interests of socialism, of the good of our people and of peace.

The discussion was marked by a constructive exchange of experience on the best methods in the struggle for greater efficiency in all sectors of the national economy.

In his concluding address Konrad Naumann said that the motives, tasks and results of the best workers' movement revealed the great impulses which emanated from it for the revolutionary struggle of the working class of the GDR. The successes of the struggle of the working class and the classes and strata allied with it in the GDR had, since the coming into being of the workers and peasants power on German soil, been achieved only in close and fraternal unity with the USSR and the CPSU. "As part of this community of action the relations of the best workers, innovators, rationalizers and scientists of Berlin and Moscow have also become constantly closer and more effective," he stressed.

Guenter Mittag was handed a letter by the participants in the Best Workers' Conference to the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, together with a case containing 63 letters from combines, enterprises and works collectives in which they report on their committments for the further strengthening of the socialist state. At the end of the conference the Patriotic Order of Merit in Bronze was awarded to 18 best workers.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN WRITERS -- On 22 September in Berlin, Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers' Association, and Aldo de Jaco, president of the Italian writers' trade union Sindacato Nacionale Scrittori, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations for the years 1982-1983. The agreement envisages participation in literary events, study visits of writers and the mutual exchange of information on literature. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 81 p 4 AU]

FURTHER ON LAZAR, DELEGATION TALKS IN DENMARK

LD011018 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 1 Oct 81

[By MTI correspondent Karoly Patak]

[Text] Copenhagen, 30 Sep (MTI) -- Hungarian-Danish relations are good. There are no problems unsolved and opportunities offer themselves to expand cooperation which simultaneously serve the cause of detente. It was stated both by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar and his host, Anker Jorgensen, Danish prime minister, at their official talks held on Tuesday.

It was reported after the political negotiations that both sides see opportunities for developing bilateral trade. Though Hungarian-Danish trade has considerably developed since the 70's, there are tasks still to be solved in exploiting new fields of cooperation. Hungarian statesmen accompanying Gyorgy Lazar in his visit to Copenhagen and their Danish counterparts started talks on it on Wednesday.

It was also reported that during the talks on Tuesday, the Hungarian prime minister invited Anker Jorgensen to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks. It will be the third visit to Hungary paid by the Danish Social-Democrat politician; in 1974 Jorgensen visited Hungary as party-leader, and then as prime minister in 1978.

PUJA MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD011400 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 October (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who is attending the 36th UN General Assembly, had talks with several foreign ministers, including Nikos Rolandis of Cyprus, Willibald Pahr of Austria, Salim Salih Mohammad of South Yemen, Josip Vrhorec of Yugoslavia, Mark MacGuigan of Canada, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of Cuba and Joacquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique, in New York on Wednesday. Present at the talks on international and bilateral relations and issues was Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent representative in the UN.

ACZEL RECEIVES SOCIALIST HEALTH MINISTERS

LD012238 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received the ministers of health of the socialist countries in Budapest on Thursday. The ministers attended their 22nd conference in Balatonaliga between September 28 and 30.

Present at the reception was Emil Schultheisz, Hungarian minister of health, and Mihaly Kornidesz, head of department of the HWSP Central Committee.

PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD012112 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI) -- Headed by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], a delegation of the PCP arrived in Budapest on Thursday. The delegation, invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, includes PCP Central Committee members Albano Nunes, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the PCP, and Francisco Lopes, member of the Lisbon party committee.

CUBAN ATTORNEY GENERAL ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL011235 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba's attorney general, Idalberto Ladron de Guevara, has just wound up an official 7-day visit to Hungary to discuss the judicial system in both countries with (?lawyers there). Ladron de Guevara also met with Presidential Council Vice President Rezso Trautmann and Attorney General Karoly Szijarto.

MSZMP GREETS IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD012050 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI) -- The Central Council of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has sent a greetings message to the Central Committee of the Iran People's Party (Tudeh) on the 40th anniversary of Tudeh's foundation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 1 OCT SESSION REPORTED

LD012140 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI) -- At the Thursday meeting of the Hungarian Council of Ministers the prime minister reported on the official visit he has made to Denmark at the invitation of Anker Jorgensen, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark. The Council of Ministers approved the report.

Government confirmed the resolution of the national plan committee on modification of certain economic regulators. In compliance with earlier resolutions concerning the preparation of the 1982 national economic plan, the goal of the new moves is to step up performances and improve the balance of the national economy. The Council of Ministers called on the competent organs to elaborate the laws containing the new regulations till the end of October and requested the representation bodies to help -- with observance of the new regulators -- the companies and cooperative prepare for their tasks in the coming year.

Government passed a resolution on the reshuffling of the organization controlled by the general directorate for revenues of the Ministry of Finance. The move is justified by the fact that the companies have been given greater independence and it has become necessary to streamline the system of taxation also.

NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE SYSTEM INTRODUCED

LD011426 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI) -- The quotations of foreign exchange and currency rates will be modified as of October 1, 1981: The National Bank of Hungary will quote unified official exchange rates (buying, medium and selling rates) for convertible currencies. This exchange rate will be applied accordingly in case of buying and selling foreign currencies independent of whether it involves commercial or non-commercial transaction. Currency (bank-notes and cheques) exchange rates will conform to official rates of exchange with conditions usual in international practice (that is, the buying and selling rates of currencies will vary from the medium rate by a bigger extent than in the case of foreign exchange). Of the major capitalist currencies, from October 1, 1981, the official medium exchange rate of the U.S. dollar will be 35 forints, the West German DM 15.02 forints, the Austrian schilling 2.15 forints, and the British pound 62.83 forints.

The introduction of unified exchange rates will involve no change in foreign trade settlements. As far as the non-commercial transactions are concerned, clients will get more forints for the convertible currency exchanged by them, whereas the expenditures of Hungarian citizens buying convertible currencies will not go up because the 10 percent levied on foreign exchange purchase as well as the bank commission will be abolished. The introduction of the unified exchange rates will simplify accounting at several enterprises and institutions and will furnish a better circumspection and safer basis for economic decisions.

Henceforth the exchange rates will be issued every week with due consideration to rate movements in monetary market.

The introduction of unified exchange rates and the more frequent rate modification will bring no change in the quotation of the transferable ruble or in the settlements connected therewith.

The current method of quotations for the official exchange rates (the Bulgarian leva, the Czechoslovak korona, the Polish zloty, the GDR mark, the Romanian lei, the Soviet ruble, etc.) based on inter-state agreements will not modify.

The exchange rates will be published by Hungarian papers regularly, generally on Tuesday.

Beginning from January 1, 1982, Hungarian citizens travelling abroad can purchase foreign currencies for bigger sums of forints. For instance, a tourist going to ruble-accounting countries will get foreign exchange worth 15,000 forints per year instead of the earlier 10,000; while an individual traveller to countries where convertible currency is required, will get foreign exchange worth 12,000 forints instead of the 8,500 so far, while those going abroad on invitation (from relative or friend) will get foreign exchange worth 1,600 forints instead of the earlier 1,200. Bigger forint sums can be exchanged as pocket-money given to citizens participating in tours organized by travel agencies to Western countries and Yugoslavia, for train tickets where a part of the fare has to be paid in foreign currency as well as for purchasing petrol if one is travelling by car. The sanctioning of bigger forint amounts will not only offset the impact of exchange rate modifications, but it will also enable Hungarians travelling abroad to buy more of foreign currency than hitherto.

Certain customs provisions connected with passenger traffic will also modify with effect from January 1, 1982. Hungarian citizens returning from abroad -- including those who participate in foreign tours organized by travel agencies -- can import duty-free goods worth 5,000 forints per head. (In such cases, domestic price will be taken into consideration.)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA -- Invited by Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay, Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann visited Hungary from September 26 to 30. The visitors were received by Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel. Carlos Tunnermann and Imre Pozsgay conducted talks about the expansion of scientific, cultural and educational relations and signed the first cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between their countries. Carlos Tunnermann and his suite left Budapest on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 1 Oct 81 LD]

DANISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received farewell calls from Henrik Holger Hazthausen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark, who later left Budapest for good. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 1 Oct 81 LD]

DEBATES AT 1 OCT SOLIDARITY CONGRESS REPORTED

'Intraunion Democracy'

LD011502 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[EXCERPTS] Gdansk-Gdynia, 1 Oct (PAP) -- At the Solidarity congress the program debate has started.

In the debate on intraunion affairs 40 speakers took the floor. Some questioned certain stipulations of the statute and demanded that amendments should be made. They spoke about the relations between the union and other social groups and people with different views, pointing out, among other things, the manifestations of intolerance vis-a-vis nonbelievers, party members and people of other nationalities.

A great deal of attention has been dedicated to intraunion democracy, pointing, among other things, to divergencies between its requirements and the need for effective, speedy action. This is particularly essential at a time of struggle. It has been pointed out that the sole guarantees for the making of right decisions in a difficult situation were the close ties with the membership and in the correct understanding of the sentiments.

Some delegates did not spare criticism of some leaders, accusing them of alienation from the masses, taking excessive salaries, and availing themselves of foreign trips. Yet again has emerged the question of experts, who on the one hand have been accused of excessive influence in decisionmaking, while on the other hand their indispensability and merits have been noted.

Food, Employment Situation

LD011512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The matter of feeding the nation is one of the subjects that comes up most frequently in discussions at the Solidarity congress. The shortage of food can, in the view of some speakers, lead to uncontrolled social disturbances. An improvement of the situation in this sphere requires, however, in the view of some delegates, shock treatment making it possible to restore market equilibrium.

Demands are being made, for instance, that prices be altered for foodstuff articles with only restricted compensation. Savings held by the public should also be frozen for a certain period. At the same time it is being stressed that one can implement this program in conditions when the union has full control of the economy. This would be the sole guarantee that sacrifices are not wasted.

Other speakers perceived, on the other hand, a possibility of increasing the supply of foodstuffs by lowering the prices for the means of production for agriculture. Attention is also being drawn to the fact that cleaning up the employment situation cannot signify unemployment. Proposals are being submitted about increasing the share of private initiative in the national economy. This will make it possible to create new jobs for many thousands of people.

Chairman Candidates Identified

LD011702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The session of the national congress of NSZZ Solidarity is in progress. The chairman of the Mandate Commission has stated that Lech Walesa, Andrzej Gwiazda, a member of the Presidium of the Gdansk region, Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Pomorze Zachodnie region [Western Pomerania] and Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz region, have been put forward as candidates for the post of chairman of the union.

Socioeconomic Discussion

LD011928 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Marek Kirschke report from Gdansk]

[Text] I have to begin my report today with a piece of news which has perhaps already reached listeners thanks to press agencies. I have in mind the announcement of the list of candidates for the post of NSZZ Solidarity chairman. The following are on this list in alphabetical order: Andrzej Gwiazda, a 46-year old engineer, senior specialist at Gdansk's ELMOR factory, nonparty member, joined Solidarity on 31 August last year; Marian Jurczyk, a 46-year old warehouse man at the Szczecin shipyard named after Warski, nonparty member, Solidarity member since 1 September 1980; Jan Rulewski, 37 years old, works in the Bydgoszcz regional board whose chairman he is, nonparty member, Solidarity member since 10 November 1980, that is, since the moment it became registered; and finally, Lech Walesa, a 38-year old wireman at the Gdanks shipyard named after Lenin, nonparty member, has been in the union since 14 August 1980, that is, since the moment when he illegally jumped over the wall of the shipyard and began heading the strike.

I shall refrain from foretelling who will probably become the chairman of this almost 10 million-strong trade union, or as it wants to be called, this socio-trade union movement. I shall only add that this evening all four candidates will be presented and subjected to stringent questioning by over 800 delegates. And tomorrow morning elections will be held.

I shall recall, or rather pass the information, that the smallest number of delegate votes which a future chairman must receive is 500. This results from the principle that he must receive 50 percent of the votes plus one.

So much for this important event of the day. Since morning, discussion has been proceeding on the second group of issues. These are economic and social matters. I shall say nothing revealing if I state that it is impossible in such a brief report to convey the essence of this discussion or even to indicate all problems which the speakers raise from the rostrum. I shall only say that the standard of discussion is undeniably high and that the leading subjects are, generally speaking, issues of the economic reform, or in other words, the rebuilding of our economic system. There are several draft documents which differ on certain issues. One of them is the work of Assistant Professor Kurowski; there is a Wroclaw draft signed by Assistant Professor (Pilczewski); a Lodz draft presented by Grzegorz [surname indistinct], and an all-union draft which has been coordinated by Assistant Prof Ryszard Bugaj. I am making this distinction which I thought up myself [as heard] only to make listeners aware of how complicated it is to observe debates accurately. But to business.

It is worthwhile to quote a few sentences from today's discussion among the delegates. Ignacy Czyzyk from the Central-Eastern region, called for a 6-hour working day for schoolchildren. He said that the overtired children and young people fall ill too easily and are generally underfed.

Krystyna Ruchniewicz from Gdansk also spoke about this matter. She appealed for protection of children yet to be born, advocating the cause of good motherhood.

Let me now go over to matters that are purely economic. Bogdan Lis from Gdansk suggested an economic model that would be realizable. He insisted we must not be unrealistic. He also suggested cuts in the armaments industry. He stated that this must not be interpreted as an attempt to dismantle the Warsaw Pact. Here is a quote from Lis's speech: It is said that due to the shortage of coal we shall have less steel, fewer cars, and fewer washing machines. But will we also have fewer tanks?

Grzegorz Palka from Lodz stated, among other things: The state does not have enough food to go around for coupons because the peasants are not interested in selling due to currency devaluation and shortages of coal and industrial goods. What, then, is to be done? I suggest a radical measure: a referendum on raising meat prices; on a pay freeze; and on freezing monetary deposits with the exception of agricultural investments. These last two should be in force until the economic reform is implemented. But can this be done? He thought it could, because Solidarity enjoys authority among the public. In effect, in his opinion the union must set up an economic council which must control the progress of the economic reform.

During the press conference I put a question to Ryszard Bugaj: Will it be possible to assess approximately the costs of the economic reform to be borne by society and by each individual citizen? I was told we would not be paying the costs of the reform, but the costs of the economic crisis. The situation in which we are introducing the reform is tragic. If we were in the mid-seventies -- 1971-1974 -- it would have been possible to assess these costs; they would not be large. Generally speaking the reform must result in greater employment mobility and greater differences in enterprises' incomes. A social shield, behind which people temporarily out of work can hide, will be needed.

We have two examples for our benefit: Hungary and Yugoslavia. It is Bugaj's opinion that the government plan approximates to the Hungarian model; the network plan [projekt sieci] approximates to the Yugoslav model.

It is difficult to decide which one we shall choose during the congress proceedings. The program debate is continuing.

Warsaw Cites Speakers

LD011934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The program debate is continuing at Solidarity's congress in Gdansk. Today's discussion revolves round socioeconomic problems, stabilization of the economy, economic and self-management reform, agricultural matters, prices and the cost of living, wages and labor protection. The issue of supplies of foodstuffs to the population is one of the topics which is cropping up more often than others. It is the opinion of certain speakers that food shortages may lead to uncontrollable social disturbances. However, it is the opinion of some delegates that an improvement of the situation requires (?shock therapy) which would make it possible to restore market equilibrium.

For instance, suggestions have been made that prices of food articles ought to be changed with a limited compensation. The savings deposits of the population also ought to be frozen for some time. However, in order to be able to implement this program, the union must exercise full control over the economy since, as far as the mood of the population is concerned, this would constitute the one and only guarantee that sacrifices will not be wasted. Other speakers suggested that it was possible to increase food supplies by lowering prices paid for agricultural means of production.

Attention is being drawn to the fact that putting right the area of employment must not be synonymous with unemployment. Suggestions have been made that participation of private enterpreneurs in the national economy should be increased; this would make it possible to create new jobs for many thousands of people.

Numerous suggestions deal with an improvement of labor conditions and safety.

At the afternoon session a delegation of the Maritime Office in Gdynia conveyed to the congress Presidium a report on the state of pollution of the Baltic Sea environment.

The delegates were informed today that the congress Presidium has, on behalf of the congress, adopted a declaration which states that the content and reflections of the latest papal encyclical are particularly close to the hearts of Solidarity members. The congress declares its fidelity to them.

During the evening session information was given that candidates for the post of the chairman of the union's National Commission would be presented. The candidates are Lech Walesa, Andrzej Gwiazda, Marian Jurczyk and Jan Rulewski.

In the discussion today, Grzegorz Palka said, among other things: We must answer one fundamental question, namely, how to secure food provisions. The essence of the problem lies in the fact that peasants are not interested in supplying food to procurement centers because money has no value and they will buy nothing for that money. This is why the team was of the opinion that the key to solving the problem of food provisions lies in the lack of market equilibrium. We have two variants. One of them is very sharp: It says that to achieve market equilibrium it is necessary first to freeze all money for a period of 5 years. At the same time it is necessary to introduce a rise in the prices of meat and other foodstuffs. Of course, in order to suggest such a program to the community we must have full control over the fields of economy and guarantee that nothing is exported abroad at unprofitable prices. If we do not restore value to money and do not achieve market equilibrium, the problem of food cannot be solved.

Jerzy (Barminski) from the Central-Eastern region stated, among other things: I would like to draw attention to the fact that our discussion and programmatic proposals are moving in the direction of a wide understanding of the trade union. This broad understanding agrees with the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees for us a broad scope for activity. On the other hand, there is the danger that we may cease to be a trade union. We must remain a trade union in the classical sense of the word, in the sense that John Paul II gave in his encyclical, that is, a trade union that struggles for social justice and the rights of working people to which they are entitled.

During yesterday's discussion at the Solidarity congress, Czeslaw Jezierski, from Lower Silesia, stated, among other things: The strike is currently an unpopular form of protest although there exists a need for a protest. It seems to me that it is possible to introduce forms of protest which would be strong forms, but which would not cost us in an economic sense: for instance, a 5-minute break during the first shift, which could take place at 1200 when, throughout the country, sirens and horns would be switched on, to resound from the Baltic to the Tatras.

Wojciech Wysocki, from the Mazowsze region, spoke, among other things on the subject of wages for union activists. He stated: The wages of certain activists are very high. It is morally very bad. Our union took up a struggle with the old one, saying that it did not do anything but that its activists drew high wages. Our union is for the workers and yet activists get Z20,000. This cannot be. First, we must do something for the workers, and then get money for it. I am of the opinion, Wojciech Wysocki further stated, that activists, or, to put it another way, the generals, such as Bujik, Rulewski or others, have forgotten they were workers earning Z6,000.

Jerzy Kurkowski, from the Slask-Dabrowa region, dwelt on the principle of the functioning of union democracy, demanding five principles: parliamentarianism, decentralization, competition between publicly held views, solidarity and equality [words indistinct].

The works commission constitutes the basic constituent part of the union and this is one of [words indistinct]. Another thought: There is no division within the union into workers and intelligentsia, rank-and-file membership and the authorities, better and worse regions.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS SOLIDARITY DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD011436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0738 GMT 1 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The press reports the policy discussion held in Gdansk yesterday. It also discusses the draft policy resolution. Jerzy Bielecki in a commentary in TRYBUNA LUDU draws our attention to some matters connected with the draft. First, says the author, the draft makes no mention at all of socialism, even when the program goes back to the tradition of NSZZ Solidarity. Second, the draft formulates with full emphasis the statement that Solidarity is the sole force carrying out changes. Jerzy Bielecki says that for the authors of the program there was no sixth plenum, there was no ninth extraordinary party congress. There are authorities, we read on, in relation to which the draft formulates alternative programs in such a way as if these authorities had no program of their own. The author stresses that in the face of undoubted facts showing that Solidarity has been blocking development programs and decisions by the authorities, people are saying the opposite. Jerzy Bielecki also notes the presentation in the draft of an anticrisis program -- which is different to the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the document passed by the Sejm -- and of principles governing economic reform.

The author states that what struck him in this program was the formulation of demands and aims without realities and possibilities being taken into account, so that the program exists basically only in the form of demands aimed at the authorities. This can create the impression that, on the one hand, there exists Solidarity made up of millions of members and, on the other, ill-defined authorities which must do lots of things. They must, for instance, we read in the commentary, in accordance with the third thesis of the draft, increase the money available for the import of raw and other materials and of spare parts in order to counter the drop in production. The author asks where this money is to be obtained. This is a matter for the authorities. There is no mention at all in the draft about exports and the need to increase them.

The author also signals the repudiation of cooperation with the Front of National Unity and that part of the draft in the conclusion of which it is not proposed to have authorities of accord but which dictates that a commitment be signed for the implementation of the anticrisis program which was drawn up by Solidarity, and for the implementation of its own program of economic reform and of its own concept of "a self-managing republic."

Further Comments

LD011530 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 1 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today analysed the Solidarity programme presented at the union's congress and said:

First, the extensive document does not at all speak of socialism. The word appears once and only as a modifier of the word 'state', the paper pointed out.

Second, the document emphatically claims that Solidarity is the only force which promotes changes. Moreover the project presents alternative solutions addressed to the authorities as if the latter had no programme of their own, the paper said.

Third, the union's document presents an anti-crisis programme and principles of an economic reform which are different from those adopted by the 9th PUWP Congress and the Sejm.

Fourth, the Solidarity programme formulates demands and defines goals without taking into account either facts or possibilities, so that we only have postulates addressed to the authorities. This makes an impression of there being the Solidarity with several million members on the one hand, and an unspecified authority which is under an obligation to do a lot -- on the other.

Fifth, a close reading of the chapter entitled "Self-Governed Polish Republic" prompts a remark that this is not the Polish People's Republic. Moreover, the detailed conclusions included therein are incompatible with the Polish Constitution.

Sixth, what the programme offers the authorities in conclusion is not agreement: Instead, it puts the authorities under the obligation to implement the union's own anticrisis package, its own version of the economic reform, and its own image of the self-governed Polish Republic, the paper said.

In its commentary on the Solidarity congress, the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today remarked: "Somebody was right when he said the Solidarity vocabulary should come to include the word 'socialism.'" The paper stressed that the word should moreover be strongly rooted in the union's programme, or else the union will abandon self-determination, will not recover the confidence it lost, and the party and government will not be sure whether they have to do with opposition or with a trade union. However, the paper was pessimistic about prospects for the change and said things continue to be no good.

NEWSPAPERS HIGHLIGHT SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Report

AU011203 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Ewa Grunert and Jerzy Gonczarski report on the first 2 days of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk on 26 and 27 September]

[Excerpts] In a sharp speech L. Walesa defended the position of the National Consultative Commission (KKP) Presidium's decision [on the self-management bill]: "I could have been polite just as the others were and simply not participate. That is why it is no achievement to avoid making decisions, but it is an achievement to make decisions whether they are popular or not.... We were merely interested in examining the issue of managers and of competition for managerial posts. Other issues were not examined because the Solidarity 'network' told me that it agreed with them. We must at last try to define ourselves and adopt a position in this Poland as it is. Someone is trying to knock down the Sejm, to knock down the government and to take their place and to be more totalitarian than they are. I will not be won over to such a line.... The union exists and the self-management system exists, and this is a fact. They have the right to exist everywhere."

On Sunday [27 Sep] at the end of the session the delegates agreed that Anna Walentynowicz, who observed the congress, should speak. We publish at length her speech because of its nature as a kind of a report on a diplomatic mission by "Poland's foreign minister:"

"You know that I was in London last July. Taking advantage of knowing some diplomats even before August 1980, I was taken to the House of Lords where I was told that Mr Rakowski had appealed to the London Parliament not to support Solidarity because this might threaten the Soviet Union's intervention.

"I also paid a visit to France and expressed our thanks for the French Government's assistance to our government. I also asked the French premier that the French Government propose that an international conference on Poland be convened by the end of this year to discuss three basic issues: noninterference in Poland's affairs, the control over the distribution of foreign assistance, and the guarantee, backed by international law, to the effect that Poland cannot be blackmailed by non-deliveries of oil and ore."

The following question is agitating the SZTANDAR MLODYCH staff reporters: "Why is it that everyone speaking at this congress is applauded, regardless of whether his speech makes sense or is nonsense?"

Speakers Honored

AU011216 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Tadeusz Knade, Jacek Moskwa report on the first 2 days of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk on 26 and 27 September]

[Excerpt] The afternoon session of the congress [on 27 September] was also devoted to self-management issues. However, it began with a solemn moment to remind us that Solidarity is not only a trade union, but also a social movement, which continues our country's finest patriotic traditions. The banner of the veterans' branch attached to the Gdansk regional board was brought into the congress hall and the rostrum was mounted by Gen Mieczyslaw Boruta-Spiechowicz, the oldest general of the Second Republic -- the only one alive in Poland. His gala uniform and soldierly bearing seemed to suggest that time had stopped for him. His words also reminded us of how the republic's soldiers should speak:

"Our fatherland is in need, but not in danger. Let us not be frightened, because fear is a bad counselor." These words were greeted by a storm of applause, which was not the last time this happened during his speech.

A fine tradition to this scene was the enthusiastic ovation -- immediately after the general's speech -- in honor of Marek Edelman, the legendary commander during the Warsaw ghetto uprising, who was Mordechaj Anielewicz's deputy. M. Edelman is a delegate for the Lodz region.

PUBLICATION OF DRAFT ON PRICE RISES DEMANDED

LD012202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The Food Commission of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission has sent PAP a statement addressed to the Sejm in which it once again adopts a critical attitude toward the current price policy. Citing correspondence with Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, the commission demands that the draft document setting out a comprehensive program of price rises should be made public. Solidarity objects to consultation on the draft in some workplaces, stating that this document is not yet in its final form, as approved by the Economic Reform Commission.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ATTACKS TU'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD012132 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- Writing on the official activity of some Solidarity bosses, which started last December and covered 32 official Solidarity visits till last July, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today said some of those visits indicate that the union's leadership is maintaining contacts first of all with the rightist trade unions affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labour in Western countries.

"On the other hand the Solidarity is not cooperating with the progressive trade unions affiliated mainly to the World Federation of Trade Unions. There are only occasional contacts with the French CGT [General Confederation of Labor] and the Italian CGIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor]. No major attempts were also made to strike contacts with trade unions in the socialist countries.

"What the Solidarity did instead was to publish an appeal to working people in Eastern Europe, a message which proved that the authors -- who evidently consider themselves Western people -- claim an enlightening mission and treat the nations of Poland's allied countries as an object for evidently subversive manipulations," the paper charged.

It is KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] bosses that are best at contacts with foreign subversion centres, as indicated by Jan Rulewski's meetings with Radio Free Europe and the BBC Polish Division staffers, the paper said.

While quoting numerous examples of Solidarity and KOR activists' Western contacts, the paper said the alleged enlightenment to inflame Poland and her neighbour countries is being coined by the imperialist centres of anticommunism, espionage, and subversion and by neofascist and leftist extremes, and that the advocates of the enlightenment in question can be found both in various Solidarity links and in the above centres of contemporary imperialism.

SOLIDARITY HAD 'CONTACTS' WITH USSR CONSULATE

PM011147 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Gdansk dispatch: "New Splits in Solidarity"]

[Excerpt] What is very interesting is the personal division which, according to the weekly SOLIDARNOSC, exists between two groups. Among the "pragmatists" can be found all the "political heads" of the movement -- former members of the workers' Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] such as Kuron and activists such as Gwiazda and Modzelewski (who have until now been deemed "hardliners"), as well as Catholic intellectuals. And on the other ["fundamentalist"] side there are representatives of the middle-level trade union appratus (similarity with the party is obvious also in this respect) connected with big enterprises. In fact, some of these people are afraid that "if the trade union is not quite determined, people will turn away from the middle-level trade union apparatus."

Be that as it may, the pressures exerted by KOR and the church in support of a compromise have been obvious. I have learned, for instance, that Mr Walesa, who was reticent to begin with, agreed to compromise following a very direct intervention by the Episcopate, which now probably thinks that in this way the authorities will be forced to adopt a clear attitude and keep its promises with respect to reforms. Some more, rather unexpected pressure in favor of moderation has been exerted -- this time by American bankers. When submitting to the "five" work team a report on a conference held in the United States -- at the Wilson Center -- with the participation of bankers, members of the administration and congressmen, Professor Trzeciakowski, who represented Solidarity and the Episcopate there, stated (according to the weekly SOLIDARNOSC): "The attitude of big banks toward aid for Poland is negative. New credits are possible, but only on the condition that Solidarity reaches an agreement with the government and that some initial signs of an emergence from the crisis appear."

It certainly is regrettable that the Soviets are not in a similar frame of mind. But could their attitude not change? In any event I am able to reveal from reliable sources that discreet but direct contacts have recently been established between the Soviets and Solidarity -- in fact, three meetings were held before the beginning of the congress between some officials of the Soviet Consulate General in Gdansk and Solidarity representatives from the shipyards.

Be that as it may, the main problem which now divides Solidarity is that of its attitude to the party. It is regrettable that the authors of the program have opted for an ostrich-like policy by adopting neither the "fundamentalist" nor the "pragmatist" concepts but simply avoiding mentioning the party, its role and its relations with Solidarity.

WARSAW INVESTIGATES ILLEGAL PRINTING OF PROPAGANDA

LD012142 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- The Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor's office investigating illegal printing of anti-Soviet propaganda material has established that the detained Robert Gryziak and Wlodzimierz Stanczyk undertook publication of the material on orders from Waclaw Holewinski, an unemployed lawyer, and Witold Sulewicz, employed at the office of the National Coordinating (?Commission) of the Independent Students Association.

From May until September last the accused turned out propaganda material unlawfully using printing equipment and newsprint belonging to the institution which employed Gryziak.

TU Members Hinder Police

LD012316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor's office has given a communique to PAP which states that during the investigation against the detainees Robert Gryziak and Wlodzimierz Stanczyk, who are suspected of illegally printing anti-Soviet propaganda material, it has been ascertained that they acted on the inspiration and on orders of Waclaw Holewinski, a lawyer by profession, with no fixed employment, and Witold Sulewicz, employed in the office of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students Association [NZS]. During a search carried out yesterday by officers of the militia in Witold Sulewicz's apartment, a group of a dozen or so activists and members of Solidarity from the Mazowsze region and of the NZS arrived there. They tried to prevent the officers from removing several hundred illegal publications slandering the Soviet Union and Poland.

PRIVATE FARMERS' APPEAL ON DELIVERY COMMITMENTS

LD011020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Opole: Members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers have appealed to farmers to meet their delivery commitments. [words indistinct]

Yes indeed, the Opole Voivodship Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has published an appeal to farmers not to deliver animals for slaughter and meat to the so-called black market, where it is often sold at [word indistinct] prices but to deliver the effects of animal husbandry to official purchasing points. It is true that the practice of selling these kinds of goods outside official institutions in the Opole area is not too widespread, but there are more and more instances of hogs and cattle being exchanged for coal which has been brought by truck from mines in Katowice Voivodship. One can understand why both sides do this, but nevertheless, if things are like this it becomes almost impossible to maintain the principle of just distribution. And this situation, we read in the appeal, is also being exploited by certain groups trying -- as in the past -- to set the workers against the farmers and to blame the latter for the shortage of food in the towns.

The NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers also demands in its appeal that the authorities should establish realistic prices for the purchase of hogs. As we heard a few minutes ago in the news, this is being taken into account. It also demands that the state should fulfill its contract agreements, increase deliveries of fodder, coal, fertilizer and machinery. The union believes that only realistic prices for agricultural products and [word indistinct] means of production will solve, in a general manner, the problem of feeding people in our country.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE TU LEADERS

LD011918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has received the leaders of the Prosecutor's Office Employees Trade Union, headed by Stanislaw Iwanicki, the chairman. During the meeting, problems of union activity in the organs of the procuracy, participation of the union's representatives in legislative work, and ways of implementing suggestions and demands pertaining to social matters were discussed.

MILEWSKI, BLIND PERSONS' REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD012240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the congress of the Union of Cooperatives of the Blind, which is just beginning, representatives of the leadership of its organization were today received by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

During the meeting (Marian Golwala), the union's chairman, informed those present about the union's activities and achievements and the way in which problems of medical, professional and social rehabilitation are being solved. Since the organization's last congress there has been a pronounced increase in the output produced by the Cooperatives of the Blind. The fact that money earmarked for rehabilitation purposes, which comes thanks to income tax relief, is being reduced constitutes a worrying phenomenon.

Miroslaw Milewski conveyed to the union's activists thanks for their work and for the support which they have given to the program mapped out by the party's ninth congress. He gave assurances that the party's leadership would embark on further action connected with ensuring proper care for incapacitated people. He wished the union's activists further successes in their work and wished the congress of the Union of Cooperatives of the Blind a fruitful debate.

MEAT, POULTRY RATION SYSTEM CHANGED FOR OCTOBER

LD012112 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] According to information issued by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, poultry has been excluded from the second meat and meat byproducts group in meat coupons for October. A new type B coupon contains a special section for the purchase of poultry. The size of the ration, poultry included, remains unchanged.

PURCHASE PRICE OF PIGS FOR SLAUGHTER RAISED

LD011938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution to increase, as of 1 October this year, the purchase price of pigs for slaughter. The purchase price of pork fat and meat herds is being raised on average by Z24 for one kilogram of live weight.

The purchase price of bacon herds and of herds calculated according to the price after slaughter is also being raised.

The rise in the purchase price that has been introduced is aimed at leading to an increase in the production and sale of pigs for slaughter to collectivized purchase units, and at improving the market supply of pork.

The purchase points will receive detailed price lists by 10 October, and the rates for animals supplied as of 1 October will be calculated in accordance with this price list.

The increased money inflow due to the rise in the purchase price represents at the same time a compensation to the farming population for the increase in the retail prices of cereal products, the prices of productive services, and of certain productive means for farming.

WARSAW REPORTS CURRENT COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES

LD012058 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Summary] So far, 121,700,897 tons of coal have been extracted this year, of which 113 million tons were extracted on weekdays and 6.8 million tons were extracted on work-free Saturdays during voluntary work. Extraction plans compiled at the beginning of the year have proven to be unrealistic; a realistic figure is 164 million tons for the year.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON NEED TO SUPPORT REFORM PROGRAM

LD011346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 1 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Zdzislaw Morawski writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY that the Sejm statutes on enterprises and self-management create a new framework within which almost the entire mechanism of our economy, which is limping on both legs, can function. In order to fill out this framework with living content, we read, there will have to be further legislative activity -- instructions on how to effect this, for instance. However, what will be needed above all is resolute struggle, including political struggle, to break down the inevitable barriers which the reform -- the most far-reaching in the history of countries with our economic model -- must evoke among the people.

The author says that there is a chance of eliminating a state of affairs based on the primitive scheme of "them" on the one side -- the authorities which are always to blame for everything -- and "us" on the other side -- the public which is made to suffer exclusively for their mistakes. Zdzislaw Morawski stresses that the government, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Sejm -- in a nutshell, the top authorities -- have pressed support for reform, accepting a dialogue on the question of compromise, fully aware of the inevitability of reforms which will rescue not only the economy but also the mechanisms of social intercourse. The working masses and the trade unions, starting with Solidarity -- the most powerful among them -- also accept from a programmatic point of view the self-management model of the economy.

So who is on the other side, asks the author? We read in the reply: A numerically small but strong social group in which one can include, with many reservations and exceptions, people from the bureaucratic mechanism -- people who, as a result of the reform, will lose their strong positions. The bureaucratic mechanism which the reform should break down, continues Zdzislaw Morawski, has its nests in certain structures of ministries, associations, planning commissions and of local echelons of both state and party authority. Describing this situation, the author states that we must ask ourselves the question: What do we support? Unending theoretical discussions or positive actions furthering the reform? Against whom do we want to struggle? Against everyone who exercises some sort of power or against those who exploit the range of rights they have to the disadvantage of society by acting against the reform? And the last question: Whom do we wish to support? Those who really do have their feet on the ground of genuine reform or those who, (?often) from opposite positions, represent stances of negation? These questions, says Zdzislaw Morawski, face the entire public. The Solidarity congress which is now in progress must also furnish a full reply to them.

RAKOWSKI, GLEMP ATTEND WARSAW UNIVERSITY CEREMONY

LD012158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] In today's ceremonial inauguration of a new academic year at Warsaw University, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, the Primate of Poland Father Jozef Glemp, took part. The following were also present: Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, minister of science, higher education and technology, Prof Aleksander Gieysztor, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and representatives of the PZPR Central Committee, of political parties and of other organizations. The ceremony was opened by Prof Henryk Samsonowicz, rector of Warsaw University.

MEDICAL SCHOOL CANDIDATES PROTEST ENTRY DENIAL

LD012230 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- Candidates for enrollment in some medical academies who passed entrance exams but have not been admitted for what the academies said was shortage of space continue to protest the decision.

At Warsaw Medical Academy the might-have-been students have been sitting in for some days now demanding 170 new admissions. Similar sit-ins have been staged at the Silesian Medical Academy and at the Medical Academy of Krakow.

Some medical academies have offered to provide special courses to prepare those not admitted this year for entrance exams next year.

SIWAK MEETS PARTY AKTIVS IN SRODA WIELKOPOLSKA

AU011208 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 81 p 6

[Staffer report: "Albin Siwak in Sroda Wielkopolska"]

[Text] PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak met with party and social aktivs in Sroda Wielkopolska (Poznan Voivodship) on 26 September. The meeting was attended by Jan Mielcarek, secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee. "Without a strong party there will not be a strong Poland," was the slogan of the meeting.

A. Siwak was asked to answer a number of questions on various topics, including taking the country out of its crisis, the consistency of activities concerning the social accords, the appraisal of the Solidarity congress, bringing people to account and so on.

A. Siwak said that the fact that he is a Politburo member does not at all mean that he knows whatever concerns the country's situation. Such knowledge is impossible. Speaking of the weakness of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, as attested to by the most recent incident when the chairman of the trade union plant council was carted out from a coalmine, A. Siwak said that there is nothing to prevent the unification of the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement. One has to reckon with a consolidated Industrial Branch Trade Union movement. Speaking of the Politburo's position on the Solidarity congress, he said: "We are for a dialogue, but if the present congress is again dominated by a political stream, the conflict will continue."

He devoted much space to the issues of bringing party members to account and said inter alia that society will be informed in the near future of the measures taken in this connection by the Central Party Control Commission. The most urgent need of the immediate future is for all social forces to take the action that will guarantee that our crisis be overcome.

COMMENTATOR ON SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP PZPR MEETING

LD011124 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Bohdan Chocianonicz commentary]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Szczecin Voivodship party committee was held today. Today those gathered in the assembly hall at Plac Zolnierza [Soldier's Square] were aware of the fact that we were entering a new period which may be the most difficult in many respects. Streetcars stopped in the streets of the town, covered with thick fog, half an hour before the beginning of the plenum. A large part of Szczecin, including the town center, did not have electric power. The hall, attended by the members of the plenum, was lit with the aid of a generator. For over an hour this was the only hall in the building of the voivodship committee which had electricity. The winter, still far away, was announcing its stern visit.

Assessing the present political situation, the executive stated that it has dangerously deteriorated, especially as a result of the deliberations of the first session of the NSZZ Solidarity congress. The present progress of the second session of this congress does not disperse, unfortunately, previous concern and does not indicate the will to a dialogue on the part of Solidarity. The program of the extreme circles of this organization has become the program of its whole leadership. It is a program of the struggle for power which does not exclude even the horrifying prospect of bloody confrontation. The party and government have become the objects of a vehement campaign, unscrupulous in its means, by the developed propaganda apparatus of all the centers of Solidarity.

In undermining trust in the party and state authorities, in discrediting them in the eyes of the public opinion, all tricks are permitted, starting with slander and a malicious sneer and ending with intimidation and mental terror. The scope of the struggle against the authorities and the party has been determined and the aim of this struggle has been clearly defined: destabilization of power and a change of the system. Therefore Solidarity endeavours to paralyze any constructive steps by the government; therefore it harasses systematically various centers of power with ever new demands; therefore the ninth party congress has been subjected to total negation.

Facing the situation the party does not give up the line of understanding worked out in August. It continues to support the general party line, but continuing, in spite of all difficulties, the August line, the party must struggle against an antiparty and anti-government campaign. In this campaign Solidarity has moved far away from August and from those solemnly concluded agreements. In the political struggle the consolidation of the party must take place and, above all, the consolidation of its primary organizations on the platform of the decisions taken by the ninth extraordinary congress.

So much, of course, in brief, about the report of the Szczecin executive. In the discussion, where often important differences in the assessment of the degree of the threat to the state and its eventual further destabilization took place, I would like to offer the comments by Zbigniew Szymko, secretary of a primary party organization at the ship repair yard Parnica. A questionaire was circulated recently in this large organization of 100 members. Fifty members of this organization answered it. One of the questions concerned the prospects of a way out from the crisis. Over 40 percent of those questioned do not see any chances for a way out of the crisis; the same number see a positive chance of overcoming the crisis in no less than 4-5 years. Why? Forty-four percent of the answers point to the absence of decisive action by the party and government. Thus, pessimism. But to the next question -- whether you intend to remain in the party and work in it -- nearly 45 percent of the ship repairers in this organization answered "yes."

I think that this is basically the state of awareness of the party ranks today, and not only in the Parnica yard. Today we have, if one may say so, two equally important centers of gravity in the work of the party. The first center -- in the political struggle, and the second center -- in the economic sphere, in the sphere of guiding and managing the state and the national economy.

This follows from the program of the ninth congress. But, as it was stated by one of the speakers at today's plenum, the program of the ninth congress is the basis of the party's consolidation, yes, and, above all, the implementation of this program.

PZM PARTY COMMITTEE SUPPORTS POLITBURO STATEMENT

LD011512 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Statement by the executive of the PZPR works committee at the Polish Steamship Company [PZM]]

[Text] Szczecin [no dateline received]: On the basis of statements and the views of the activists and party members in party organizations, the PZM works committee expresses support for the stance of the PZPR Politburo in its assessment of the country's political and economic situation.

At the same time, we stress that the only path to agreement and to stabilization of socioeconomic life is a dialogue designed to enforce the decisions adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress by all Poles for whom the good of the socialist homeland constitutes a primary value.

We categorically protest the actions by part of the NSZZ Solidarity leadership, actions which have the nature of political adventurism. We urge all party members who belong to NSZZ Solidarity to adopt a determined stance toward actions which are at variance with the binding trade union statute, which aim against the social interest, against the precepts of the system of People's Poland, and against its alliances. The executive of the PZPR works committee at the PZM supports the principle of agreement in resolving the basic problems of our sociopolitical life and excludes the possibility of agreement and compromise with the enemies of the socialist system.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDS PLENUM

LD011454 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- At dawn today the Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD) ended its fourth plenary session adopting a resolution on the current socio-political situation in the country.

Speaking during the debates, chairman of the committee, Professor Edward Kowalczyk stressed that plain commonsense and sheer logic make one expect decisions determining the upholding of the line of socialist renewal to be taken soon.

The speaker voiced reservations to some resolutions and extremist tendencies of Solidarity of recent weeks which threaten the interest of Poland. He also pointed out that his party's stand on certain important political and socio-economic questions differed from that of its allies from the PUWP and the United Peasant Party. This was reflected in the proceedings of the latest Sejm session, among other things, Kowalczyk added.

Having presented recent activities of the party, Kowalczyk went on: "We all believe that the current disagreements and conflicts will be overcome and we will achieve unity in fundamental goals. We believe in the victory of good will and reason at the Solidarity congress' second round. We believe that the immense prestige of the church will support the front of reason and hope that various trade union, political and social organizations will pursue activities aimed at reaching agreement, and preservation and consolidation of the line of socialist renewal of life in Poland. We will be staunch allies of all those who will launch such actions and efforts. On the other hand, we will oppose everything in Poland and abroad which threatens the line of socialist renewal, which is not in our interest today and may damage this interest in the future."

Resolution Reported

LD012216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee has ended in the small hours of the morning today. After a debate lasting many hours the meeting adopted a resolution defining the stance of the SD vis-a-vis the current sociopolitical situation in the country.

The document stresses that the major objective of the activities of the SD is the good of the nation through the implementation of democracy in the socialist Polish state. This process is assisted by changes which took place last year and are taking place at present. Their success depends on resolving all difficulties and tensions with the use of political means, the essence of which is dialogue and agreement.

The Central Committee endorses the work of the Central Committee Presidium which has contributed to the preservation of the line of dialogue and agreement between the authorities and the community. It instructs the Presidium to continue this trend. Stating that confrontation is alien to the SD precepts, the Central Committee expressed the stance that all echelons of the SD should become a factor in facilitating agreement and conflict-free progress during the renewal.

Another task at present is action conducive to establishing a tribunal of state, constitutional tribunal, office of president and a reform of the Front of National Unity and the electoral law. The Central Committee welcomes with satisfaction the growing prestige of the Sejm in the community. The passing of the bills on enterprise and workers' self-management was a reflection of the consolidation of the sovereignty of the supreme representative organ.

The SD Central Committee says that the resolution negatively assesses the policy of some mass media. It believes that the one-sided trend presented by them hampers the progress of agreement between the authorities and the community.

The resolution expressed the view that the mass media should serve the whole community; that is why they should present the opinion of all political parties and social organizations, acting on the basis of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The SD Central Committee believes that objectivity, honesty and a businesslike quality to the information disseminated, both by the Polish and the foreign mass media, represents one of the factors that influences the preservation of social calm in the country. It also plays an important role in molding the ties of friendship between the nations of the socialist countries.

Recognizing the influence of Solidarity on the final result of the process of renewal, the Central Committee hopes that the first congress of that union will create more perfect conditions for national concord, upon which depends the successful implementation of democracy in the socialist Polish state.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS BRAZILIAN COUNTERPART

LD011224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek is paying a 2-day official visit to Brazil. He discussed matters pertaining to Polish-Brazilian cooperation with Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. Successful development, particularly in the sphere of trade exchange and economic cooperation, was noted with satisfaction. Jozef Czyrek also had a lengthy conversation with Minister of Planning Antonio Delfim Neto. Cooperation between the two countries was reviewed and prospects for developing bilateral relations were discussed.

Today, Minister Czyrek will be received by the president of the republic and will visit with the chairmen of the House of Deputies, the Senate and the Supreme Court. A meeting with the minister of mines and energy is also planned.

Soviet Invasion Unlikely

PY020309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Czyrek declared today that he does not believe that the Soviet Union would invade his country. The joint communique issued at the end of Minister Czyrek's visit indicates that Poland and Brazil have reaffirmed their adherance to the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of states, nonintervention, **nonuse** of or threat to use force, as well as their respect for the right to self-determination of peoples.

In a press conference, Minister Czyrek said that Poland was sure that its neighbors will abide by those principles. These principles which are universally recognized were especially included in the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference (Helsinki conference).

Asked about Lech Walesa, Czyrek replied: "I want to say that I know Lech Walesa personally and that I have always had the impression that he is a true patriot and that he acts with the good of the country in mind."

A Polish diplomat, who was asked by AFP after the press conference, toned down Czyrek's remark by saying: "Walesa is a patriot, but patriots may commit mistakes when they have bad advisers."

As for the Solidarity union, the foreign affairs minister declared that the union is an authentic force, especially among the working class who are discontented because of the errors made in promoting Poland's economic development and who demand guarantees for the country's harmonious development. According to the foreign affairs minister, there are negative tendencies within Solidarity, such as the anarchosyndicalists and Trotskiytes, but that the positive tendency predominates.

Czyrek indicated that bilateral trade with Brazil should be intensified. he recalled that from 1970 to 1980 two-way trade went from $33 million to $590 million, and noted that coal, mining equipment and ships were Poland's main exports to Brazil.

Czyrek was received today by acting President Aureliano Chaves and several ministers. He arrived in Brazil last Wednesday and will depart for Madrid next Friday.

COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL DEBT REPAYMENT REPORTED

LD012210 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 1 Oct 81

["Communique on Poland's Debt Repayment" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP) -- During a meeting held in Vienna this week an official Polish delegation and an international coordinating group representing 460 commercial banks reached agreement on the terms of refinancing Poland's debts which fall due between March 26 and December 21, 1981.

95 Percent of Polish debts at an annual interest rate of 1.75 per cent in excess of LIBOR [London International Bank Overnight Rate] rate are expected to be subject of refinancing up to 10 December 1988. The 4-year period of grace is included into the refinancing period. Moreover, the banks concerned have also agreed to reschedule repayment of the remaining 5 per cent of Polish debts until 1982.

ANDREI MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN, JEWISH LEADER

AU011328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, now in the USA to attend the curent session of the UN General Assembly, paid a visit to Washington. On that occasion he met with Senators Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture, and Henry Jackson, with members of the House of Representatives Sam Gibbons, chairman of the subcommittee on trade of the chamber Ways and Means Committee; Richard Schulze, as well as with Jack Spitzer, president of the B'nai Brith organization.

During the talks with these personalities satisfaction was expressed at the current stage of the Romanian-American relations, the wish to further expand them. In that framework, the importance was highlighted of the development of relations between the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the US Senate and House of Representatives.

A series of international questions of mutual interest were also approached, the American personalities being highly appreciative of the policy of peace, security and disarmament promoted by Romania.

DOBRESCU MEETS IRANIAN OFFICIALS IN TEHRAN

AU012031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, head of the Romanian Government economic delegation now visiting Iran, was received by 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, member of the Provisional Presidential Council, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (the Iranian parliament).

On the occasion, a warm message of friendship was conveyed to the members of the Provisional Presidential Council in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani conveyed to the Romanian head of state a cordial salute in his behalf and in behalf of the Provisional Presidential Council.

During the talks, the wish of the two governments was expressed to deepen and intensify bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity of joint interest, the fact being assessed that the capitalization of the existing conditions and possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation served the economic progress and prosperity of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, the general cause of peace, independence, understanding and cooperation in the world.

The same day, the Romanian deputy prime minister met (Habibollah Asgur Owaldi Mosolman), Iranian minister of commerce. Questions were approached related to the development of commercial exchanges and intensified cooperation in production.

ARDARE HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN COLOMBIA

AU012028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Over September 28-30 Doina Ardare, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had talks with Colombian minister of foreign affairs (A.I. Julio Londono), with other members of the government, with executives of big state and private enterprises, with Colombian businessmen.

Measures were examined and set for further developing and diversifying commercial exchanges of mutual interest, of collaboration in urban and rural transportation and electric power, as well as for setting up joint production and marketing ventures both in Colombia and on third markets.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT ANALYZED, ENDORSED

AU011340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 1 Oct 81

["The State of Democracy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The fundamental changes made in the sociopolitical structure of the country, in the configuration of social classes and their relations and in social relations have resulted in a homogeneous and unitary nation able to decide its future in full awareness. That is why, in the current development stage, the state as the embodiment of the people's power is not the only instrument of management. It is a distinctive element, with its own functions, of the political system comprising the RCP, the numerous sociopolitical, mass and public organizations in the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and the self-management bodies through which the working people take direct part in the adoption of fundamental decisions of the country's development, in the running of socioeconomic, administrative units, of the entire country. An original system of government was created in Romania. It provides for an organic integration of the state and the party in society, uses both representative and direct democracy, worker self-financing of socioeconomic and local units, on the principle of democratic centralism and generalized collective management.

The integration of the state into society is the aim of the measures constantly taken for improving the way in which the state power is exercised by elective bodies, but also by citizens who take a direct part in running the state and society through worker self-management. Of the numerous actions taken along this line, noteworthy are those that enhanced the role of parliament and led to the development of the electoral system, to the steady deepening of its democratic character by ensuring a social composition of the state bodies reflecting the social and national composition of society on the one hand, and increasing preponderantly the representatives of the working people directly involved in production, on the other. Likewise, the activity of the people's councils which, as local bodies of state power function as true bodies of self-management, has improved substantially.

The democratism of the Romanian political system is also evinced by the modalities whereby the working people are directly involved in running socioeconomic units. The working people's general meetings were institutionalized in all enterprises, self-management bodies were created and all-country democratic decision-making forums were set up -- new, specific modalities of harmonizing state, party and public activities. Noteworthy are also the large all-country forums, expressions of the people's government through which the masses of working people analyze and solve the most important questions related to societal development.

BRIEFS

JOINT AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGUAL -- The program on applying the agreement on cultural exchange for 1981-1982 between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Portugal was concluded in Bucharest at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. The document envisages cooperation ventures in such fields as science, education, culture, press and radio-television and the participation in cultural-scientific events in the two countries, exchanges of artistic ensembles, exhibitions, movies and youth delegations and the organization of sports events designed to contribute to a better mutual understanding and to developing Romanian-Portuguese relations at various levels. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81 AU]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES

LD010846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Current questions of the present socioeconomic situation were discussed today at the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee and tasks of the League of Communists in this area laid down. The objective of the plenum is in fact to determine the causes of the slow implementation of the economic stabilization policy and to speed up work by the League of Communists and all other socialist forces on the implementation of the adopted stands.

Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, submitted the introductory report on this topic.

Djordje Stojsic, LCY Central Committee member, stated that there is no doubt that the realization of the socioeconomic stabilization policy will depend largely on the resolution of problems in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries. It is therefore necessary for us to reach the most specific appraisals possible, in regard both to the causes and to the necessary measures to be undertaken in this respect. Stojsic also spoke of the consequences in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina of the failure to implement the agreed policy.

He gave the concrete instance of Petrohemija in Pancevo, which had ceased production although it had begun to operate only this year. Its products provide a direct substitution for about $300 million of imports for the whole country, with the result that those who had been using raw materials provided by the Petrohemija will now have to import them because by and large there are no such products in the country.

In conclusion Stojsic stressed that if we do not implement what we agreed on, the League of Communists must assume a principled attitude regarding this matter and assign concrete political responsibility.

For this reason the League of Communists as an element of cohesion in our community, is responsible for the development of socialist self-management. The League of Communists cannot become reconciled to, nor can it accept, a stalemate or a vacuum in which everyone is doing the best he can.

I shall try to speak simply and clearly, Dr Ivo Perisin said at the beginning of his contribution to the discussion. When one listens to reports, such as this one here today, one could say that, basically, we know everything that we agree on more or less. However, we need a much higher degree of precision and, I think, we also need to be calm if we are to avoid being trapped by the grave problems which face us.

Earned income, which should act as a firm limit on total individual and national consumption, was treated as if it were of no consequence. Some kind of money income and money accumulation kept being created in a mysterious, miraculous way and was then spent on anything that we happened to think of. This created a broad front of pressures.

In the absence of firm restraint imposed by income, these pressures, small and great alike, kept mounting and spreading and no note was taken of the fact that this was creating a torrential flood of further disproportionate spending, a burden which our economy could no longer sustain. Consequently that "ship" had to keep sinking and the deeper down it went the greater was the erosion caused by inflation, which could be seen by looking at the waterline, at the extent of our foreign debts. As an example, during the last 5-year plan, the pressure caused by spending in our country rose four times as fast as in the OECD countries. That alone was enough to torpedo this ship.

Since we did not do so before, we must see all this now with precision and free our "ship" of the burden, without forgetting that some of the heavy burdens are still to come, those that will benefit foreign financial capital. There should no longer be any self-deceit. Let me just mention that we cannot invent accumulation, that debts continue to appear in our books as savings or accumulation.

The most drastic example of this is the mystery of the differences in the foreign exchange rates, which, like some ever-growing dinar contradiction [words indistinct] appear in the columns on the sources of our bank's assets as capital. According to my rough estimate this sum alone has amounted, during the time our citizens have had foreign exchange accounts, to 100 billion dinars -- 100 billion dinars worth of spurious capital, which served as the basis for expansion. As we know that, this is not the only false part of the foundations of our wealth.

Progressive socialist thought was aware of the nature of these relations. It kept drawing attention to them. However, it was impossible to change things. It was impossible to change them because of the old material relations and old mechanisms which, by the force of their action, prevented the development of new relations. These new relations would not have been able to develop overnight even if the conditions had been favorable. So, while people were waiting for the new to sprout, the old relations continued to operate with a powerful effect.

One must ask, Dr Perisin said, how was it possible that we failed to publicize these relations and material facts at a considerably earlier stage?

As far as I am concerned, the answer is simple. The exposure of these relations did not suit the interests of the dominant existing relations in reproduction, which is to say of all those structures whose positions were based on these relations. A delusion was needed, in the interest of these old relations. That is, while on paper we had one system, in practice another system existed and was powerfully at work, a camouflaged centralist system. It could function only at the cost of a very high rate of investment and the creation of false accumulation based on multiplications and conversions and at the cost of ever-increasing expropriation of the monetary income of the producers, whom we plunged into debt.

Bearing all this in mind, Dr Perisin said, we have to be aware more than ever before of the need to reach mutual accord more speedily, but not longer on the basis of nonexistent income or of promissory notes with which we pawn our future. This is the most difficult part of the task ahead of us. The coffers of the basic organizations of associated labor will have to go on sending these bills to others. This theme, Dr Perisin went on, belongs to the political leadership, which should not run away from it.

The political leadership should also discuss the extent to which we have fragmented and entrenched ourselves, which means atomized and monopolized ourselves, by causing grave disorder in the vital spheres of the system of reproduction, including the policy of prices and the foreign exchange regime. These themes are related to our attitude to republican economic nationalism, which we have mentioned in numerous materials recently. We shall not be able to solve any of this multitude of problems if we start at the wrong end. That is to say, republican economic nationalism has emerged with all its drastic implications as a derivative of a fundamental sickness which is to be found in the redistribution of capital and income and, I must say this, primarily of nonexisting capital and income.

We have institutionalized a very vigorous republican and provincial economic nationalism in the hope that it will act as a stabilizing influence and, I would say, some kind of guardian of the national income of the republic or province. However, the intended goal was not achieved; the opposite happened. Instead of self-managing relations in the formation and use of accumulation, which failed to materialize, we have introduced republican and provincial pressures, conventions, compromises, new forms of irrationality and conflicts. Everything in discussions about the level of development or underdevelopment became imbued with antagonism. Many of you know what these sessions looked like. It was no different in the case of pressures from Kosovo or in the case of other issues such as the distribution of credits, interventions of one kind or another, earthquakes, and so on. All this was subordinated to various calculations about the regional effects of individual measures.

Consequently, those responsible for stability and investments are not hiding in the banks. The truth is that the banks, as the last solution -- like foreign credits -- are the consequence of the elementary defect of the system in which, I must say this, there have grown powerful political structures which I would say are even dangerous when one touches what they are defending. It is, therefore, not surprising that in our country ideological views are territorially grouped and that there are even individual "storm troopers" who rush at those who do not agree with such regional views. Time will show to what ideological front the latter belong.

Because of all this, I would like to stress that, apart from the urgent and undelayable -- really undelayable -- action aimed at cutting down all kinds of spending, we must, in addition to this cost-cutting action, radically change the practice of formation of income, abolishing all visible and invisible abnormal processes as a result of which income ends up in the hands of those who inflate it. Only thus will agreement-seeking and social consultations be placed on their proper basis, and only thus will consumption again be subjected to the restraining influence with which we dispensed long ago. And only thus, I am sure, will intranational relations be placed on a genuine, healthy platform, Dr Ivo Perisin said among other things in his contribution to the discussion.

After laying stress on the existence of accord in appraising the existing problems, Kiro Gligorov said it is indispensable to establish why it has taken 5-6 years to reach general agrèement on the need to make numerous changes in our economy and our economic policy. He recalled that the world economic crisis began in 1973, and its effects on our economy and our own causes of the exacerbation of the economic situation had clearly taken the form of trends as far back as 1975. Six years, Gligorov said, is an impermissibly long period of time to reach agreement on the character and gravity of negative trends, to appraise them, and to prepare the necessary measures.

Speaking about the ways of surmounting the existing difficulties, Gligorov said that in comparison with 1980, the year of the devaluation of the dinar, our scope for maneuver has been considerably reduced. This is because after 2 successive years, in which there has been a drop in the real standard of living, it is much more difficult now than in the past 2 years to count on sacrifices and a further reduction in the standard of living.

Furthermore, in our stabilization efforts, we can no longer count on any additional funds from abroad. Because of the increased repayments it is, in fact, realistic to expect a new flow of capital out of the country. Consequently, we depend more than ever before on the available manpower and material resources and reserves of our own. This must be our starting point. This is our area for maneuver. And this means the entire stabilization program must be realistic. We must openly state what we expect and what we have at our disposal, and we must not lightly promise that personal incomes will go up or that they will not go down.

In Gligorov's view, this kind of approach presupposes at least two crucial orientations. The stabilization program must clearly indicate how the burdens of stabilization will be spread among all the social strata, how we should treat earned income and how we should treat unearned income, such as rents, monopolies, enrichment from trading in land, real estate and so forth. And on the other hand, how production work and creativity in general will be evaluated.

Without this we cannot build a synchronized and coordinated program of economic and social measures which can count on success. The fact that there are no more possibilities of indebtedness at the moment, according to Gligorov, is an advantage for us viewed in the long term, especially because we must turn to our potentials and mobilize them. Therefore, the fact that there will not be a new influx of foreign resources is not an absolute barrier to the stabilization of the economy, but an imperative for very serious changes in the formation and distribution of national income, a fundamentally different approach to the use of accumulation and full economic and social responsibility for the use of resources.

We must resist resolutely and in a principled manner pressures, one-sided and egoistic views and interests, wherever they come from. It is a question of respecting objective economic laws which, naturally, are not always given and unchangeable regardless of the development of the forces of production and production relations, but act by their natural force whenever one forgets about them, not only in the economy, but through it in politics and in social events in general.

The dinar, as a joint measure of our individual and general social work, Gligorov went on, is worth less every day, and is now further from convertibility than at any time in the last 15 years. This is precisely because we have been raising many issues. The convertibility of the dinar, regardless of the fact that it seemed unrealistic and strange at first sight, must be included in the bases of our stabilization program, independently of the stages and time required to achieve this. This orientation in itself affects the character and tempo of changes and measures, the breaking up of autarchy and the opening up of the economy toward the world and exports. Without this we will be constantly spinning in the eternal restrictions of imports in various variations, as an obvious sign of our economic weakness. Similarly, we must critically reexamine our attitude to agriculture. In speeches and in resolutions this is our opportunity. At the moment the slogan is that agriculture is our oil, but in practice the attitude to agriculture does not change and no long-term perspective is achieved. Our economy is clearly in such a state that there can be no delusion or hope that things will start to change for the better by themselves or through partial measures. The broadest section of the public must be informed of the seriousness of the situation in order to mobilize fully on that basis. A real offensive is essential to get out of the present difficulties, said Ratomir Komatina, taking part in today's discussion.

At the 12th LCY Congress we must come up with a program that is clear both in regard to the demand for maintaining continuity, and in regard to innovation in the trends of our revolutionary development. Such a program will of necessity demand a rupture with the opportunism that has grown up in place of privatization, careerism, and bureaucratization.

Komatina then drew attention to the fact that a number of regulations and systematic decisions and the way in which they are implemented, have led to autarchy and the creation of considerably independent national economies, which, he said, makes essentially more difficult the income linking of organizations of associated labor beyond republican and provincial borders.

No system, no matter how perfect, can make for real unity, unless people make it so through quite specific activities. The League of Communists, however, appears to have forgotten that. Not only individuals, but the entire organization and its leaders place themselves almost directly in the service of various partial, group ownership and other interests, becoming their arbiters. One should not wonder, therefore, why in spite of a social system that leads development in a different direction, in the direction of genuine unity on the basis of socialist self-management, there is nevertheless so much localism, regionalism, republicanism and nationalism. If such phenomena and tendencies exist, it is understandable why the realization of constitutional and systematic regulations on association of labor and means into broader reproduction entities is lacking to a sufficient degree; that is, why there is no appropriate evaluation of economic laws or of economic criteria, and on that basis why economic activity is not more effective.

The LCY is the only force, Komatina stressed, that can and must fight to ensure that our delegate system, without which there can be no further development of socialist self-management, is not in a passive position. Agreement making and contracting in the federation must be the affair of the SFRY Assembly, and this assembly must not be in a subordinate position, must not be obliged to bow to faits accomplis outside of and independent of it.

Many facts draw our attention, Komatina said, to the fact that the League of Communists is not sufficiently prepared to be the vanguard of construction of a society of free associated labor. In its program and conception, the League of Communists is no longer a classic party and is thus not an organization that belongs exclusively to the political system, though in practice it primarily behaves that way. The situation is so grave that it demands an all-party debate which, of course, should not be at all doctrinaire, but should be a wholly specific search for answers to the urgent questions of the economy, the position of associated labor, the standard of living of the working class and working people. It is possible and essential through this debate and through concrete action on changing the existing state of affairs, to carry out not only the restructuring of economic trends, but also, in a certain sense, of subjective forces as well. Genuine unity, without which no stabilization program can be effectively realized, must be accompanied by ideological and political differentiation, which we have to a great extent neglected recently. We must not be afraid of such differentiation. It can and should affect individuals and groups who have already entrenched themselves in various monopolies and individual niches, but will contribute to establishing a unity founded not on verbal declarations but on a real attitude to the social problems which we should and must resolve, Komatina concluded.

After mentioning the economic problems that have arisen, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that our economic policy is incapable of realizing political aims, but that policy, too, had failed to create a political disposition conducive to decisive change. Thus, in his opinion, last year's devaluation was a particular failure which only put off the problem and exacerbated all economic problems on a higher level.

Many of our cadres have become great experts in deficit financing, nonbalance indebtedness, concoction of investment and other projects, but have not been able to pay for all these transactions on the same basis. The political standpoint written into the League of Communists program with regard to resolving the balance of payments is not respected.

Our economic policy over the last few years has hindered the operation of associated labor. It objectively assists group-ownership and state tendencies, weakens the social character of means of production and, to a large extent, manages the economy essentially outside of associated labor, thus making it difficult to take further steps toward self-management . Various monopolies are gaining strength, isolationism is occurring -- which is contrary to the law on associated labor. All this plays into the hands of criticism of our political and socioeconomic system from the viewpoint of anti-Marxist ideological positions.

Social means of production, associated labor, the delegate system as the basis of unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, are the prerequisites not only for the democratic rights and duties but also for the responsibilities, labor and social obligations of citizens and of all sociopolitical subjects in our society. At this moment, development of the socialist self-managing system is stagnating. (?The activity of antisocialist forces on the political level, too,) primarily involves essential elements of retaining the past, which then makes it possible through various secondary phenomena (which represent an increasingly serious problem because of their frequency) to exert a negative influence on self-management and the political disposition of the masses. The fact that the relations thus created in the economy do not always have a negative effect, in the same proportion, on the political disposition is thanks to the integrated system which cancels certain negative elements because it involves a profound autochthonous revolution. At the same time, there is a contradiction involved, where a large part of the population lives relatively well and is even getting increasingly richer, while the social funds are becoming relatively poorer. The trend toward a growth of etatism in augmented reproduction, social and joint consumption, produces considerable irrationality and hampers distribution according to the results of labor and economic activity.

The League of Communists must be aware of both social and class conflicts as a reflection of objective social contradictions, (?as) the economic situation is exacerbated. Much of this is the reflection of the objective state of affairs which is reflected and manifested through practice and the sphere of ideology -- and it has its own factors, too. Accordingly, the class struggle and its results in our society will continue to depend in the future on the real relation of forces, on the capacity of the League of Communists to conduct that struggle and to direct it in the interests of development and of socialism. For some considerable time now great weaknesses have been manifested here, Dr Dragosavac said.

The present time is characterized by stagnation in the chief directions of development, and particularly in the socialization of augmented reproduction. This has a negative effect on social reproduction and favors the multiplication of negative secondary phenomena which are becoming an economic, and even more, a political problem because they favor the growth of social differences at the cost, primarily, of social income. Individuals and even entire strata are getting richer; differentiation on the basis of privilege and exploitation is increasing. This clouds the essence of the class struggle in its chief orientations, and also hampers the resolution of secondary phenomena.

It seems we have forgotten about the world in which we live, and about the class structure of our society. And we have become lost in worker-class orientation, so that we are unsuccessful in conducting an essentially class struggle in the development of productive forces and social production relations in production, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said.

Mirko Popovic said manifestations of work in forums and of passivity in basic organizations have once again spread in the work of League of Communists leaderships and organizations, as they did in the period of the upsurge of liberalism in the seventies. There is toleration of group-ownership conduct, acquisition of wealth and income outside of labor, of bureaucratic-technocratic usurpation of self-management, decisionmaking in a narrow circle outside of forums and organs, penetration of antisocialist and antiself-management concepts, and so on. Such a state of affairs inside the League of Communists, Mirko Popovic said, creates conditions for an expansion of and influence of ideological class enemies, for them to gain in strength and for them to assault the bases of our system. At the same time, it diminishes the capacity of the League of Communists to wage political actions. The situation is similar, too, in organizations of the Federation of Trade Unions, the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Socialist Youth, and others. The organizations of the Federation of Trade Unions in our country operate as (?forums and leaderships), but only rarely can the activity of the basic organization of trade unions be felt among the workers. It is the same in the Socialist Alliance and the Federation of Socialist Youth. It is because of such a state of affairs in the activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations that a tendency toward disintegration of social consciousness about direct individual narrow interests and about joint long-term sociohistorical interests of the working class and all working people may be perceived.

The conclusion of the Presidium and the Presidency that a program of long-term economic stabilization should be worked out as soon as possible, deserves full support. Similar thoughts were expressed last year, before the devaluation of the dinar, but no such program has been offered up to now. Now, when we are confronted with the danger of losing our country's (?foreign) liquidity and [word indistinct] with other serious economic problems, we can no longer postpone this task, said Dusan Gligorijevic. Current economic difficulties are the result of deep structural disturbances in the economy and its slow adaptation to conditions which rose with the world economic crisis. Therefore, their solution requires a long period of time and a complete long-term program.

In this situation, he said, the Federal Executive Council has a special responsibility. It must become more aggressive, more authoritative, and it must act considerably more effectively. The situation no longer bears explanations of the type "the republics have not agreed or will not agree."

Life must not stop because the republics cannot reach a compromise. After all, the SFRY Constitution provides for a method of decisionmaking and a role for the Federal Executive Council in such situations. But our self-management political and delegate system must be expressed and affirmed more in the formulation and control of the realization of policy. This is not only the concern of executive and administrative organs.

Unless the League of Communists and other factors of social consciousness and action change current trends radically and immediately, others certainly will not do so, Rado Galeb said. It is most difficult to change social relations in certain sectors of social reproduction which have reached such a state and to overcome the habits and attitudes that have been created and formed for years in conditions of inflation and instability.

It is high time, Galeb went on, that the considerable part of personal consumption arising from various sources outside the normal working relationship should be treated in at least the same way as personal incomes from the working relationship and pensions. Finally, we should reexamine the tax system and make the tax and other administative organs responsible for doing their tasks in a way that puts an end, once and for all, to enrichment without work, the transfer of social resources and various abuses and machinations.

For a long time, Munir Mesihovic said, we have had a very complex economic situation. The widespread practice of communists and those in leading positions behaving surprisingly flippantly in the face of these very topical economic and political problems is worrying. This testifies to the fact that we are losing sight of the need -- which has been confirmed by our revolution -- for far greater responsibility by communists to set an example. Unfortunately, today the activity of many is limited to their own interests.

Speaking about ways to overcome the difficulties that have arisen, Mesihovic said: "Although tasks have been set on increasing food production, today we are forced to set aside more foreign currency than ever to import it. At the same time, we have about 800,000 hectares of uncultivable land. However, it is not sufficient merely to state the problem. We need specific action, for example, to make this land cultivable."

The task of today's session is to establish why the conclusions of the 15th plenary session of the LCY Central Committee are not being implemented. I think, Nazmi Mikulovci said, that the answer lies in the fact that people are not yet aware that we have all contributed with our own behavior to the emergence of economic problems and that without maximum mobilization, involvement and discipline at all levels and in all environments there is no way out of the present crisis. It goes without saying that this does not mean that the situation is the same in all parts of Yugoslavia and that we should treat them all the same. On the contrary.

In Kosovo, along with the struggle for economic stabilization, he stressed, intensified activity is being pursued to restore to normal, the situation created after the enemy and counterrevolutionary demonstrations. In fact, these are the same goals and actions because economic and political stabilization are closely linked. At first, activity was almost exclusively aimed at unmasking the enemy and suppressing his activities, while economic stabilization work was of secondary importance.

It is an encouraging fact that in recent months production has picked up. At the same time, it is alarming that the problems burdening the Yugoslav economy are manifesting themselves far more acutely in Kosovo.

The essence of the problems confronting us is in low work productivity, in the fact that with the current productivity level there are not enough goods to ensure regular supplies for industry and regular market supplies, leaving enough for export to cover the abnormally high balance of payments deficit.

Carrying out production tasks in the organizations of associated labor is made considerably more difficult by the delays concerning a series of systemic solutions.

Concern is also caused by the fact that we have not adopted a series of social agreements and that major differences and disagreements continue to exist on individual questions of first importance for the realization of the social plan for the development of Yugoslavia in the period 1981-85.

In these economic conditions, Mikulovic stressed, one would not expect miracles in the field of material production. Apart from that, there is not yet enough readiness for unity. The practice of entrenchment behind one's own interests is also in evidence. It is necessary, he said, for the Central Committee session to consider this question, not in order to arbitrate, but for the purpose of a critical discussion on the existing state of affairs and of stating openly that insistence on exclusively partial interests and lack of understanding of the need for unity are especially at this moment running counter to the policy of the League of Communists. It is clear that some people should be told that this cannot continue.

Activity aimed at surmounting the current problems must be pursued inside associated labor through the struggle for the realization of production tasks, for higher productivity, for the development of socioeconomic relations. Owing to this the administrative measures should also come before conflictive situations and should in their essence give an impetus to and boost the functioning of the system. Economic relations in the field of primary distrubution, he noted, have always had and still have an effect on the creation of the economic structure which we criticize so extensively. Where is the logic of the policy according to which the prices of a series of products of the so-called high level of processing are set freely and according to which these products enjoy a high degree of customs protection, even combined with a ban on imports, while basic production is left to the mercy of the price fluctuations on the stock market? I stress this, Mikulovic said, because there are still views and behavior according to which development is possible without investing in raw materials and energy. During the current medium-term plan period the problem of the shortage of energy and raw and reproduction materials will manifest itself in a particularly acute form, and yet the attitudes of the republics and provinces on the development of these same branches have not yet been agreed. It is an appalling fact that a number of important capacities for the production of energy and reproduction materials from the country's own resources remain unfinished because of the lack of funds, while in other regions there are plans to build the same kind of capacities, but in unfavorable conditions. In the meantime the economy is increasingly satisfying its own needs from imports. This proves that our heads are still full of ideas about quasinational economies and that we have not yet drawn the lesson from the building of iron foundries, refineries, factories, cars and so forth.

All this activity is taking place outside associated labor, which is logical given the territorial divisions between the banks and the confinement of the monetary-financial processes to within regional limits. The current method of organizing economic relations with foreign countries makes a particular contribution because the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces are in practice dependent on their balance of payments figures. This is the source of the logic of exporting at any price, even at the price of pressures on organizations of associated labor to compel them to discontinue longstanding business and other forms of cooperation in order to satisfy narrow economic and at times also other interests. All this is done allegedly in the name of the interests of associated labor, but in essence it constitutes impermissible interference of the organs of the sociopolitical communities and individuals with the self-managing rights of the workers. These cases, he noted, are not numerous, but even though they are a rare phenomenon, they are currently having an unfavorable effect on the efforts to achieve a broader pooling of labor and resources on the basis of joint income.

A great problem is that of the lack of discipline in implementing the measures that have been agreed on. There are cases of systemic measures of economic policy achieving an effect diametrically opposed to that for which they have been adopted. It is impossible that the people responsible, as experts and professionals, should continue to hold positions in which they shape the country's economic policy.

At present, Mikulovci said, voluntarism is very dangerous and therefore particular stress should be placed on the responsibility of those who propose measures.

According to Zvone Dragan, clearly one of the biggest shortcomings in the application of the system of self-managing social planning lies in the fact that accords have not been given a sufficiently concrete form with regard to material obligations, obligations that have a material-financial and production character [words indistinct]. The second main weakness, Dragan went on, lies in the fact that these accords are not sufficiently grounded in self-managing agreements in the main planning documents of organizations and communities and in the planning documents of the republics and provinces.

Today's discussion also showed the need for realism in assessing the actual stabilizing value of the social plan for Yugoslavia and the accord on its foundations, Dragan said. He acquainted LCY Central Committee members with the latest situation concerning the reaching of accords on the basic elements of the plan. Four accords, he said, have already been reached or are in the process of being signed, and 10 accords are in various stages of negotiation. In some cases -- those concerning the country's energy resources, agroindustrial complex, foreign debts and so forth -- major differences continue to exist. Some are still in the hands of interrepublican committees or of the special joint committees of the signatories of the so-called social agreements. These include the one on the agroindustrial complex. Eight documents are still in various stages of preparation and have not yet officially even been included in the process of negotiation.

Speaking about the causes of inefficient reaching of agreement, Dragan mentioned the numerous excessive development ambitions as compared with objectively restricted material possibilities. He also mentioned insufficient flexibility and understanding for the problems and interests of partners in the process of seeking agreement and the search for common interests, especially insufficient willingness to accept concrete obligations, particularly those of a material nature.

Speaking about the priority tasks, Dragan first mentioned exports, especially to the convertible area, then energy and food production, saying that the crucial task is to become net exporters of agricultural and food products within a few years [words indistinct]. Among the priorities he also mentioned the deficit in raw materials, foreign tourism, limited access highways, and the development of equipment and the country's own technology, increasingly capable of withstanding the keenest competition on foreign markets [words indistinct].

Speaking about the causes of instability, Veselin Djuranovic recalled that in 1979 the country's balance of payments deficit amounted to $3.75 billion. A year later, in 1980, the deficit was $2.3 billion. The year 1979 was one which only started to sober us up with regard to the economic situation and the total socioeconomic development in our country. I say this because that year the balance of payments deficit was more than $1 billion higher than in the 3 preceding years, 1976, 1977 and 1978, when it remained within the limits defined by the social plan.

This means that in 1979 and 1980 the total balance of payments deficit amounted to over $6 billion. I think that this can be explained by analyzing our material and economic development during the preceding years, but I think it is necessary to stress the influence of external factors in 1979 and 1980. Let me recall that in 1979 oil prices increased by 42 percent over 1978. So that on that basis we had to pay $497 million more. At the same time the increase in oil prices also caused a steep increase in foreign trade prices and a more rapid increase in the prices of imported goods than in the prices of exported goods so that on that basis there was an outflow of a further $1,563 billion from our economy to foreign countries [words indistinct].

In 1980 oil prices again rose steeply -- by 72 percent compared with 1979. Thus we paid $1,237 billion more than in the preceeding year for imported oil and oil derivatives. The further rise of oil prices in 1980 was the cause of the further increase in foreign trade prices and a still more rapid increase in the prices of imported goods than that in prices of exported goods on the basis of which there was a further outflow of $1,076 billion from our economy's income to foreign countries.

These data testify to the severity of the blow which our economy had to sustain over a period of 2 years. After all [word indistinct] major disruption to the economies of other countries, in particular the oil-importing countries and the developing countries. I am not drawing attention to these data [words indistinct] in order to correct the appraisal of the basic causes of the complex economic situation in which we find ourselves today, but to enable us to objectively evaluate all the relationships and influence which we have to appraise -- the more so as the blows from outside that year and the year after were not significant. In fact, we did not learn the necessary lesson from the first crisis in 1973-74, and the 1979-80 blow lead to the highest degree of overheating of these relations from which definite conclusions had finally to be drawn. What has been done in the period since 1979 from the point of view of finding a way out of this situation?

One should state the fact that over the past 3 years -- since 1979 and including this year -- we have stopped the further growth of oil imports.

The statement about the consequences of this blow should of course confirm the enormous effort made by Yugoslavia's economy, which succeeded in the difficult conditions caused by the "second oil crisis" in surviving a period which brought enormous upheavals and problems with it. However, this in no way reduces the significance of the assessment of the gravity of the situation. We noted this 2 years ago at the joint session of the Presidium and Presidency, and concluded that these problems can be resolved not in a year or so, but in a period of several years.

Emphasizing that in the social plan we proceeded from the orientation of having an even balance of payments in 1984, Duuranovic emphasized that this orientation resulted in the current level of dependence by industrial growth on the import of raw materials and reproduction materials, and in an unchanged situation in connection with solving structural problems. It also resulted in difficulties with which we might have been confronted had there been a bigger fall in industrial production because of the inability to solve -- by means of exports -- the problem of supplies of raw materials and reproduction material. This is also confirmed by 1981 when the industrial production trend demonstrated to us the most direct dependence on importing raw materials and reproduction materials.

Economic policy was partially, but not completely aimed at controlling internal consumption and at bringing the level of consumption into line with the reduction which was necessary in order to establish balanced trade. However, it was not possible to immediately overcome the inertia of the high nominal formation of resources for internal demand, nor did the conditions of the functioning of the economic system ensure the necessary conditions for this. But, in my view, our ideopolitical readiness to change trends was evident and we really allowed ourselves to swim with the tide.

Speaking about economic policy measures, Djuranovic said there is no dispute about the assessment which had been stated several times that some of the economic policy measures had a restrictive character. Probably, a certain explanation of such measures could be found in a situation in which we had such a balance of payments deficit when there was disharmony in the structure of the economy, when we are confronted with the impossibility of increasing exports, and so forth. Some of these measures were a necessary evil in a restrictive sense, but I think that the remark is still valid that this time we must try to be involved in waging an even more active economic policy which, bearing in mind the relationships in the balance of payments, will try to stimulate those productive forces of development, that production which will ensure positive trends in the sphere of economic relations with other countries.

Other remarks are also valid that some economic policy measures arose as a result of seeking agreements, but some solutions were partly, not entirely, an expression of certain compromises for every measure should be expressed as a result in the regional sphere. Analysis would demonstrate that some of these measures were an expression of certain compromise solutions in the process of coordination which arose under the demand for certain economic policy measures to produce certain effects in all regions (?regardless) of what its real essence was.

The assessment which comrade Dragosavac made about devaluation is simple, Djuranovic said. I think there is no dispute about the fact that devaluation produced short-term effects. This means it did not produce those effects on which we had counted objectively. This can be shown by analysis, but I think that from two aspects we should not give an incomplete, one-sided assessment. For a short time it produced very positive results in our country in 1980, and these took us out of one situation into the one in which we now find ourselves. The most important result after devaluation was the increase in exports in 1980 from $2.2 billion -- or 32 percent (11 percent in real terms) which permitted a reduction in the trade deficit of $1.2 billion.

It is quite clear that such a noticeable improvement in the current balance of payments in such a short period would not have been possible without devaluation. One could produce an analysis of all the elements and demonstrate precisely this.

It is quite certain that the positive effect of devaluation would have been even greater if there had not been an unfavorable development of trade relations with a negative effect of more than a billion dollars in that year. Secondly, from the point of view of incorporating the economic criterion of the world market into our economic relations, I think that the move to devalue can be completely brought into harmony with our basic orientation.

Concerning the question of the long-term economic stabilization program, Djuranovic said that this issue had been discussed in the Federal Executive Council on several occasions. In the final orientation we opted for trying to incorporate this concept into a proposed social plan and into all measures connected with the social plan, for in this assessment this would be an opportunity and (?sufficient) period in which to be able to conceive a program of economic stabilization. I thereby wish to explain why the Federal Executive Council did not accept previous suggestions to work out the economic stabilization program which we have opted for on the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, and which the economic situation demonstrates is inevitable. We must adopt it with all the consequences for agreements on the social plan and on its bases -- that is, with the necessary changes which need to be made in them on the basis of the stabilization policy.

It has happened that we have left some key issues open, especially in the sphere of structure, on which we did not reach agreement, and not only on the issue of structure, but on a series of issues of urgent significance for incorporating these economic bases of the struggle for economic stabilization.

In the document entitled "Information on the Realization of the Conclusions of the 15th Session," Miladin Korac said, the Presidium repeats to us what has been said here 10 times already. The Presidium here has not said how many agreements have not been concluded, nor in the proposed conclusions does it consider that this is irresponsible behavior by people from the republics and provinces who represent the working class or that it should hold them responsible, and that if they do not do this in 3 months, make them leave their position. The Presidium should adopt this, and so should the Central Committee, if we want to behave in accordance with the conclusions of the 15th session, Miladin Korac said.

We knew when we wrote the decisions at the 15th session that there are varying opinions, Korac went on to say. It is time now, as Ivo Perisin said, to adopt a political decision and to carry it through. We know all the theoretical and practical decisions and consequences. The proposers also bear the consequences if things are not realized, for, Korac went on, if we at the level of the Presidium and Central Committee of the Federation, League of Communists, republics and provinces do not hold people responsible, what do we expect the working class to say about savings (?but that the problem of stabilization be resolved through squandering materials)? These are the key problems which we are not solving.

Continuing his discussion, Korac proposed that no new conclusions be adopted, but only that it be stated that the conclusions of the 15th session are not being realized, that in the meantime the situation has become worse, especially in the area of the foreign trade balance and the balance of payments, and that communists are charged at all levels to call people to fulfill their responsibility in order to realize these tasks. We must state, Miladin Korac said in conclusion, that we have acted in an irresponsible fashion and must say that we shall now start to behave as we proclaimed we would.

During debates on the critical situation in Kosovo we already concluded that one of the causes was opportunism in our ranks, Joze Smole said. I think we must put forward this conclusion clearly as an ideopolitical problem both in examining the implementation of economic policy and in seeking an answer as to why the greater part of the decisions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee was not implemented.

Smole also spoke about economic relations with foreign countries, warning that the problems in this sphere must not be treated merely as a matter of overcoming the present difficulties in the balance of payments. As the League of Communists, we should primarily create an ideal climate, a disposition for a new mentality in our society. Up until now we have all had the mentality of an autarchic society. This goes for all of us. We must overcome that state of affairs and create the mentality of international involvement of the Yugoslav economy in international economic trends.

Things will not budge in the next 5 months or in the next 50 months if we stick only to declarations on association of labor and means without establishing the mechanism through which they are realized, Risto Dzunov said.

Further in his address, Dzunov spoke about the need for more rapid developments in agriculture. We have 7 million agricultural workers and another 16 million workers who wait for agricultural produce from these 6 million -- that is, 3 million active agricultural producers. And we often adopt comic regulations. The Federal Executive Council, for instance, 6 weeks ago adopted a ban on the use of wheat for feeding livestock. So now we need 40,000 classic gendarmes in green uniforms to check whether peasants are using wheat as livestock fodder or not even though wheat is used in the world for feeding livestock.

Slavko Sajber stressed that he was not satisfied with the atmosphere of the session. For in the situation which has been described in detail today, we nevertheless approach things in a formalistic fashion, or at least as if the state of affairs is very commonplace, not to say good, for it has long not been good at all. It is important for us to finish the session today! We get the conclusions halfway through the session. Accordingly, the second half of the debaters may possibly make criticisms of these conclusions, but those cannot go into the content. People are talking as if it were a peacetime situation. And we had a peacetime introductory report, too, and I think we have been presented with conclusions of a peacetime type of content.

In my opinion, the League of Communists today operates neither in the old way, nor in a new way. The League of Communists simply operates inadequately.

My conclusion is that the Central Committee should address a letter to all communists of Yugoslavia reviewing the situation we have gotten into and with standpoints and proposals for getting out of it. I do not think we have to copy 1972 and the letter from the Executive Bureau and Comrade Tito. I really do not wish to compare once again to the 21st session. However, I think we are obliged to turn to organizations in the most direct way by a letter or by an action program in which we would try in the most detailed and specific way to mobilize communists toward a general action.

I propose, Sajber said in conclusion, that the Central Committee should open a debate at the session as soon as possible, in October, concerning the realization of unity in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Secondly, that we this very day adopt a stand, with all the conclusions, for all debates on coordination and agreement-making at the federal level to be publicly announced, except when the delegate assembly proclaims something to be secret. I see no way for radical changes to be effected in conduct other than with the aid of the public, with the aid of the eyes and ears of the people and the working class to get an insight into what the delegates of the republics and provinces are doing in our common homeland of Yugoslavia, which (?we have constituted as our federation). And we communists, the working class of Yugoslavia and our nations all must render an account on the realization of unity.

Outlines Future Tasks

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["LCY Central Committee Attitudes on Immediate Tasks of the League of Communists in the Implementation of the Policy of Economic Stabilization" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session on 30 September 1981, the LCY Central Committee considered topical questions of the socioeconomic situation and the tasks of the League of Communists in this connection. The introductory report was submitted by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

On the basis of the introductory report, discussion and material prepared for the session, the Central Committee assessed that insufficient activity of the League of Communists as regards the implementation of conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee and the worsened domestic economic situation demand from the members and leaderships of the League of Communists, all working people and citizens, a resolute engagement in the solution of topical socioeconomic problems and in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. The ideological basis of the whole organized activity for economic stabilization is represented by the conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee on the ideopolitical questions of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the period 1981-85, on the tasks of the League of Communists and other socialist forces, and by the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on the immediate tasks in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and by its assessments and stands on the implementation of these conclusions.

In this connection, the LCY Central Committee stresses the following tasks:

1. Economic stabilization represents the deepest interest of the working class, working people and citizens and the most important task of organized socialist subjective forces. All objective conditions exist for its implementation. The basic condition lies in the unity of assessment of the gravity of the economic situation, its causes and ways to overcome economic difficulties. Economic stabilization must unavoidably become a daily and permanent activity of all working people and citizens and all structures of our self-managing society. The whole of associated labor and all organized subjective forces of our society must be engaged in the action for economic stabilization. It must permeate our whole life and become a permanent commitment in the social, economic and cultural development of our country.

Simultaneously with the social action, the organs of the sociopolitical communities in the federation, republics, provinces and municipalities must resolutely and in a timely way undertake more efficacious measures so that the whole social action will produce the necessary results in the shortest possible time.

The organs of the federation, republics and provinces carry great responsibility for proposing and adopting measures, making agreements and implementing the policy of stabilization.

The communists in these organs must ensure that these organs responsibly and efficaciously carry out their tasks in the implementation of the policy of stabilization, laws and agreements, by eliminating the phenomena of verbalism, inertia and passive attitude in their work.

2. It is necessary to prepare a comprehensive long-term program of economic stabilization. The program must represent a platform for the widest possible action by all social forces in the further development of self-management and in the achievement of material progress in the country. It must contain the most important indispensable measures and activities for the elimination of present economic difficulties. Due to serious disruptions in reproduction, the program must envisage phases, time limits and those who will head the implementation of individual tasks.

The Central Committee supports the proposal of the SFRY Presidency to form a commission (at the federal social councils) whose task will be to prepare a draft of the comprehensive program of stabilization involving the necessary adaptation of agreements on the bases of the plan and the social plan of development, the speeding up of work on the adoption of an agreement on the social plan, more efficacious coordination of stands on disputed questions of current economic policy, and the coordination of stands connected with the application of laws appertaining to the system.

The plans and measures for their implementaion must be coordinated on the basis of principles of continuous planning with the real possibilities and needs of resolute implementation of economic stabilization. Proceeding from this, the commitments about the limitation of development priorities must be carried out and the agreements on their implementation must be speeded up.

The Central Committee demands that the communists in the organs of the federation, republics and provinces energetically strive for the economic policy and measures in 1982 to be strictly based on the conclusions of this session and on the policy of economic stabilization.

3. The Central Committee considers that the overcoming of the present economic difficulties and the implementation of the policy of stabilization also inevitably require a certain sacrifice on the part of the working people and citizens.

The Central Committee emphasizes that the attitude toward work and the implementation of working tasks and matters must be intensified everywhere because this is the essential question of economic stabilization. Only by greater and better working effort, maximum use of all internal potential and greater economies at all levels can we ensure greater production and greater income as a result of increased productivity. The persistent struggle for the practical application of the principles of distribution according to the results of work must be continued. In this connection, we must better value the production and creative work in every organization of associated labor.

The Central Committee considers that the phenomena and tendencies gaining income without a corresponding working contribution must be prevented. To this end, all measures and activities available to the state, self-managing and political organs must be undertaken.

4. The Central Committee considers that exports represent a long-term strategic orientation of our socioeconomic development and the most important immediate task. Members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in associated labor, in other sociopolitical organizations and in the organs of the sociopolitical communities have the basic task of directing all forces and possibilities and of undertaking all necessary actions and measures to increase exports. By planning the exports and increasing production for exports, especially for areas with convertible foreign exchange, it is necessary to strive to the maximum to end next year without a deficity in the balance of payments with the areas with convertible foreign exchange and to reduce the level of indebtedness.

Exports must be given general social priority, and all round support for the greater competitive ability of the economy must be ensured by resolutely adapting the structure of production, investments, expenditure and imports, and by reducing excessive duties, taxes and contributions, and the excessive cost of credits.

Concrete measures to stimulate production for export must be undertaken by the organizations of associated labor and their sections, general associations, trade chambers interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries and within the framework of the federal, republican, provincial and municipal organs.

5. In order to check inflation and the excessive rise in prices and cost of living, it is necessary -- simultaneously with the application of the law on the bases of the price system -- to resolutely limit all forms of expenditure within the frameworks of available possibilities and the policy of stabilization. It is necessary to reexamine without delay all investments in progress and urgently undertake measures to bring them within the framework of material possibilities, which will be smaller than actual income in the forthcoming period. It is necessary to strengthen the process of agreement-making concerning the associating of investment resources for the development of capacities which will produce for export, the reduction of imports and the alteration of the economic structure.

Proceeding from the policy of economic stabilization, the Central Committee considers that general and joint expenditure must grow slower than the social product. The existing rights for general and joint expenditure must be reexamined and reduced.

It is necessary to revise all items of the federal budget, to reduce the use of these resources and to coordinate them with the growth of the social product, that is, with the need of a successful implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The financing of general and joint expenditure must be replaced by the financing of joint programs based on rates and contributions determined in advance by the workers in the organizations of associated labor which will give and use the services, and by their delegates.

6. The Central Committee especially emphasizes the ideopolitical responsibility of the LCY members and leaderships for the implementation and further development and promotion of socialist self-managing relations and the socioeconomic system as a whole. The instruments of the economic system must be applied, built up and improved in a faster and more efficacious manner, while consistently implementing and developing the system of self-managing and social planning in conditions of production of goods and the operation of economic laws.

7. The communists, organizations and leaderships have the duty to energetically oppose the phenomena of autarchy, isolation within narrow regional frameworks, smugness, particularism, various aspects of local patriotism, blackmail or the setting of conditions which cause great harm to the functioning of the united Yugoslav market and our whole development.

The communists in the organizations of associated labor must be the initiators of associating and linking of organizations of producers of raw materials and reproduction materials with the processing organizations in order to jointly solve problems connected with supply of the economy with the necessary reproduction requirements and to substitute imports more efficaciously.

The communities for planning and business cooperation within the reproduction entities of the Yugoslav economy should be formed more speedily.

The communists must strive to ensure greater technical and technological integration of the organizations of associated labor within the system of the economic infra-structure.

8. The Central Committee emphasizes that at the present moment all organized socialist forces and especially the organizations of associated labor in agriculture have the primary task of making every effort to fully implement the autumn sowing plan. It is also necessary to examine the conditions, means and measures with which to ensure the implementation of the basic aims of the agrarian policy determined in the medium-term plans.

The Central Committee emphasizes that a fall in the standard of living can only be checked by consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and increased productivity.

The communists in all organizations of associated labor and social environments must strive for the elaboration of measures of economic and social policy which are necessary to protect the standard of workers with the lowest incomes and largest number of family members.

It is high time that measures of taxation policy ensure a resolute transition to progressive taxation of income earned outside working relations, and to directing income gained on the basis of especially favorable conditions into development.

10. It is necessary to reexamine in the shortest possible time all instruments of the credit-monetary policy which affect the creation of the monetary mass and bank deals and to ensure that this policy is coordinated with the bases of the system and policy of stabilization. The communists in the delegate system must bear full responsibility for the implementation of this task.

At the same time, it is necessary to immediately change the provisions and instruments which facilitate, also through the conditions on the basis of which total income is determined, anticipated financing of expenditure based on deficit.

11. It is necessary that each organization of associated labor, work community, and organ and institution of the economic and political system should introduce and carry out rigorous economies affecting every dinar, energy, raw materials and reproduction materials, the communists who do not lead in this respect, and who do not serve as an example of modesty, economy and rational use of social resources, are not carrying out the duty which they have as communists at this moment.

It is necessary to abolish and reduce without delay various non-productive expenses, the cost of representation and travel in the country and abroad. The cost of various celebrations, shows, jubilees and so on must be drastically reduced.

It is necessary to resolutely check the holding of many international meetings, shows, competitions and symposiums which require social subsidies, and this whole activity must be radically limited within the framework of our material possibilities and the policy of stabilization.

Foreign exchange must be saved everywhere -- in the organizations of associated labor, work communities and organs and organizations.

Self-managing and social control over all forms of use of social resources must be established.

12. The Central Committee emphasizes that the responsibility of communists, self-managing and management organs and the executive-political organs for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization must be intensified. All those who are not active in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization must be called to account politically and otherwise. It is not acceptable that communists should have a passive attitude toward aspects or irrational use of social property, the phenomena of labor indiscipline, abuse of rights and powes, the phenomena of bribery, corruption and violation of laws, social and self-managing socialist society. At the same time, it is necessary to affirm cadres who resolutely and consistently struggle for economic stabilization. This must also be the criterion for the election of delegates and leaderships of the League of Communists, and delegates of self-managing and sociopolitical communities and organizations.

All organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists must without delay reexamine their program direction and adapt it to these conclusions. The tasks of the policy of economic stabilization represent the basis of activity of organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, the congresses of the League of Communists in the provinces. The Central Committee calls on communists to change their whole political, practical and daily activity and adapt it to the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The LCY Central Committee places under obligation the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the leaderships of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces to ensure by their activity the consistent implementation of these attitudes.

LAZAR MOJSOV SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

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[Text] Slavonski Brod, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Slavonski Brod today at a formal gathering of the Djuro Djaklovic work collective, held in the context of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor.

The ceremony to mark the jubilee of this large collective, which employs 13,000 workers, and which will this year realize production valued at 10.8 billion dinars, was also attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, representatives from organs of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Croatia and from the region of Slavonija and Baranja, and numerous business partners of the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organ of Associated Labor from Yugoslavia and abroad.

Speaking today at the festive gathering of working people from the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, congratulated the working people of Djuro Djakovic on their 60th anniversary celebration and wished them new creative successes. Lazar Mojsov said that the life work of Djuro Djakovic, a great revolutionary and workers' fighter from this area and organizing secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, had been firmly incorporated into all our socialist gains.

Our party is proud that in the difficult days of the revolutionary struggle between the two world wars it had such a brave, capable and decisive fighter in its ranks. The then unpopular regime could thwart his work only by perfidiously murdering him -- a loathsome act which it was able to hide from the public in order to avoid the deserved wrath of our working class.

But our working class, our nations and nationalities have realized the ideas for which Djuro Djakovic gave his life, as did many other revolutionaries and most worthy sons of our homeland.

It is your task, and that of all of us, now to maintain, consolidate and continue to develop these gains, Lazar Mojsov emphasized.

Lazar Mojsov emphasized that the successes being achieved by the Djuro Djakovic collective are really impressive, and also that Djuro Djakovic has some very significant potentials at its disposal which represent a basis for new achievements in general material and social development. Your example is inspiring and instructive, the more so because we are in a very serious economic situation, confronted with numerous burning problems and many contradictions which, unless they are solved, threaten to overflow, like unrestrainable floods, onto everything that we have built up and developed so patiently and with such efforts, and to threaten our country's stability, international prestige and reputation, Lazar Mojsov said.

We discussed precisely this situation yesterday at the LCY Central Committee session. We adopted specific conclusions and held firmly to the view that the last moment for a radical change in our policy and practice of economic behavior has come. But if there were dilemmas about what way and by what means to get out of this economic dead end, there is no longer any dispute that we must do it at any price and as soon as possible. We are in great economic difficulties which threaten dangerous consequences unless we take all necessary measures in time.

We must say this openly to everyone: Without the complete truth about our economic, political and social situation, and with a full picture of the difficulties and consequences which it brings with it, the League of Communists will not be able to mobilize the working class and all working people in the decisive struggle for economic stabilization.

This basic struggle for stabilization and the realization of the aims of the medium-term plan must be waged and won within associated labor, within production, through increasing income, the pooling of labor and resources, increasing exports, reducing imports, making better use of capacities, and increasing productivity, in a word, through full mobilization and conscious action, Lazar Mojsov said.

In addition, we have not proclaimed the economic stabilization policy up to now. It was made official several years ago. However, lack of consistency, opportunism, lack of responsibility, excessive investments, the consumer mentality and other similar attitudes reduced it merely to a noisy slogan. A large part of the responsibility is therefore borne by the League of Communists itself, in which there was much passivity toward and reconciliation to the existing situation, and lack of resolve, inertia and forum work, and very little forceful activity and effective implementation of specific tasks and decisions.

The realization of the depth of the abyss toward which the irresponsible attitude of [word indistinct] has been leading us up to now in the implementation of the stabilization policy has still not penetrated the consciousness of our people. But they should know that great efforts and self-denials lie ahead of us, and that we will have to live for a long time without sufficient energy fuels, especially oil and its derivatives, with a temporary shortage of raw materials and reproduction materials, a reduction in imports, a slower growth of the standard of living, and other numerous difficulties.

This year, Lazar Mojsov went on, all those problems have been met which for years piled up in our economy under the ballast of excessive dependence on imports, weak competition on the international market, increasingly numerous processing capacities and basic production capacities which were too small, consumption beyond all possibilities and a deep-rooted and long-standing habit of seeking solutions in inflationary financing at home and getting into debt abroad.

Our balance of payments is extremely strained, and the country's foreign liquidity is defended with temporary doses of short-term foreign financial loans. At the end of August the deficit in the convertible region was $1 billion higher than had been planned. The basic cause of this deficit is a shortfall in exports. A large number of collectives turned exclusively to the domestic market where, as a result of high demand, anything can be sold, and because of the high prices as well, much can be earned. Thereby we continued the tendency of reducing the role of exports in the social product. Thus in 1970, when our economy was far away from today's technological, work and production level and capability, exports amounted to 15.6 percent of the social product, while last year they were only 13.7 percent.

This debt and deficit have become the basic limitation to the continued development of our production forces and the growth of the social standard. What is more, the total planned growth of the social product next year -- 3 percent -- will have to be sent abroad to pay back foreign credits. Thus, interest on foreign currency will eat up the newly created wealth. What our working people produce as extra will serve to reproduce the capital of foreign usurers.

General and joint consumption have still not been brought within the planned limits. The investment front remains very broad. It is true that it is expected that this year even less money than last year will be set aside for investments, but the accumulated problems in this field will be carried into next year.

There is an enormous number of investment undertakings, but only half of those begun in the past plan period have been completed. As well as this, the rapid rise in prices will make uncompleted investments more expensive. Investments continue to be based on bankers' credits, and in a series of collectives appetites are still strong for new investment undertakings, for which nothing has been secured apart from the support of local political factors.

This year prices have experienced a real explosion, drastically breaking through the planned limits. Such a leap in prices has not been experienced in a single year of post-war developments.

In the field of credit and monetary policy, this year's results are within the limits of what was envisaged. However, the situation in this field is still a long way from what is represented by the social orientation. Associated labor continues to depend on the banks. The banks are separated territorially and this contributes to the isolation of money and financial trends into regional, provincial and republican boundaries. Social capital in the institutions of the monetary system still has the forms of an independent force, for these institutions have not experienced a self-management transformation.

The energy situation is tense as regards production and consumption and is hanging on tenterhooks. There is more coal than last year but less than planned. The production of electricity occasionally lags behind due to various breakdowns and other difficulties. The supply of coke to ironworks has been made more difficult, while imports of crude oil and its derivatives have been reduced due to the shortage of foreign exchange.

Agricultural production, Lazar Mojsov continued, still cannot satisfy the domestic needs. Since fewer areas were used for sowing last year, this year's crop amounted to about 4.5 million tons of wheat, while only 2 million tons were purchased. While wheat lies in the barns, over 1 million tons of wheat will have to be imported to feed the population. Apart from this, our agricultural producer is not yet included in the socially organized production but owns 83 percent of all cultivated areas.

Due to the high rise in prices and the cost of living, this year's real personal incomes will be smaller than last year. Because of this, some measures have already been taken and new ones will follow to protect the standard because it is clear that the greatest burden is felt by our citizens whose personal incomes, pensions and various social benefits represent the only source of means of life.

The reasons for these and other unfavorable trends in our economy were explained in detail at yesterday's session of the LCY Central Committee and you have, in the main been acquainted with them, Mojsov said. This is why I would only point out the deeper, basic generators of such economic trends. Above all, our economy and current economic policy have not comprehended the far-reaching consequences of changes on the world economic scene which were caused by the rapid jump in the prices of crude oil and raw materials 8 years ago. The economy therefore started to adapt itself rather late to the new relations in the international trade and division of labor. At the same time, it moved only slowly toward changes in the methods and directions of development in keeping with the demands of the self-managing society. The economic subjects and also the socio-political communities primarily oriented themselves toward a faster solution of problems of their own internal material and social development, avoiding facing the world markets and entering into debts which are now being reclaimed. Due to this exclusive concentration on their interests in conditions of a good domestic trade situation and easy indebtedness abroad, the motives for exports dried up. Associated labor has got very few positions or none at all in this field. The balance of payments positions in the republics and provinces have become special balances, while the convertibility of the dinar is far from the goal we have set and the power which we envisaged.

There is a meager associating of labor and resources, while the action for income-linkage lacks internal economic stimulus. Concrete solutions for the further development of individual segments of our economy are lagging behind. Deadlines are often adjusted and agreements on disputed questions are difficult. Agreement making is under the strain of partial interests. There is not enough readiness for togetherness. The work of many institutions of the economic system therefore reaches a blind alley and a way out is then sought in compromises and mutually conditioned concessions. The search for new solutions appertaining to the system is too long and the procedure concerning the determined proposals and regulations of the measures of economic policy is very long. There is a lack of numerous instruments, mechanism and measures in the application of the economic system.

At the same time, the instruments which foster inflation continue to be valid -- there is no cover for expenditure and short-term credits for investments are being turned into long-term ones; income can also be fictitious, goods can be bought without means, and so on.

Apart from those, the losses continue to rise, Lazar Mojsov emphasized. They have reached a worrying amount of 30 billion dinars and are up 84 percent on the first half of last year. Social resources are being used to cover them, instead of determining responsibility for lost investments and unused capacities. Thus, on the one hand, some work collectives have become social institutions which provide people with employment, protection and insurance, while on the other hand there is an increasing unreadiness and opportunism to raise all these questions and to clear them up in a legal and ideopolitical manner.

The medium-term plan of the country's development has been adopted, but the republics and provinces have not yet agreed on some 22 out of a total of 45 questions of the socio-economic development, so that no agreements have yet been adopted. There are great differences on individual questions between the agreements on the bases of the medium-term social plan of Yugoslavia and the plans of the republics and provinces, while the plans of the sociopolitical communities have not been mutually coordinated.

The trends regarding goods, money and foreign exchange are limited to narrow fareworks and the unity of the Yugoslav market is bursting at the regional and republican, provincial seams, while the operation of economic laws is being limited. Trade between the republics and provinces is falling, which is leading to phenomena disintegrating links and relations.

The automatic manner of achieving the budgets of the sociopolitical communities and the funds for general and joint expenditure, excessive rights to use social resources and lack of responsibility for social property, in addition to other factors, have brought about phenomena of extravagance, consumer euphoria, the habit of living off someone else's work, numerous deformations and disruptions of social values, erosion of morals, bribery, corruption, usurpation and other accompanying negative aspects.

The assessment of the economic situation and the numerous complex problems, which I talked about, have corresponding consequences. Economic policy must be changed and the plans of the medium-term development must also be adapted to this, Lazar Mojsov emphasized. As to economic policy, we face two kinds of urgent tasks and directions of action. There is the need to prevent a further deterioration of the economic situation, to reduce the balance of payments deficit and to safeguard our country's liquidity on the international plane. And there is the obligation to determine and eliminate the key causes of the present economic situation and to embark on the path of stable economic operations and development.

At the basis of all these tasks, and because of the burden of the balance of payments and the deficit, an increase in exports is the focus of all our efforts and our hopes to overcome the basic cur ent difficulties. Exports have practically become the basic and key issue of our economic moment now, for the question of whether our deficit will be brought within the planned limits depends on the amount we are able to export. Our first task is therefore to export and only to export. We must adapt production, consumption and investments to exports. It will become a general social priority and will get the greatest support, for our economy must gain the strength and ability to enter into a competitive race on the foreign market. Here, unfortunately, there are many chances of which we have not taken advantage. It is sufficient to recall that this year we would not have exceeded the planned deficit if only we had exported what we had planned and aimed at the foreign market.

Our economy has significant capacities and a high level of technical and technological ability. It has demonstrated its ability to produce even this year, which is a difficult year for us.

Thus industrial production in the first 7 months was 4.8 percent up in relation to the same period last year. The overall receipts after the first 6 months were 48 percent up, and income was increased by 42 percent. Amounts set aside to strengthen the material bases of production went up, and supplies of agricultural and food products improved. All this demonstrates that a considerable part of associated labor is working well even in difficult conditions, that it has great vitality, overcoming economic difficulties and realizing the major tasks which society puts before it.

Significant potential for our export expansion is found in the production and placement of equipment in shipbuilding, the wood industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, the construction industry, the offering of service, and in other branches of industry.

However, exports are not only an economic issue. In order for Yugoslavia, as a socialist and nonaligned country, to be present and active in world business and in order for it to continue to have a firm reputation and stable position, then it should not be presented to the world only in relation to its contribution in the war and in maintaining peace, or because of the gains of its socialist self-management system and the elevated principles of nonalignment, but as a country which through its technology, the quality of its goods and services and good business activity all over the world imposes, affirms and in fact demonstrates all the advantages of the socialist path and nonaligned policy.

In particular, it can do this by exporting our equipment and carrying out work in developing countries. The Djuro Djakovic collective, Lazar Mojsov said, has much to contribute in this connection. You have already taken over the production of our complex systems which up to now were the monopoly of the large world companies, and you have introduced modern technology. You are even able to produce the most modern equipment, such as equipment for nuclear power plants. And in our country there are many such significant and powerful collectives which can and must take the tide of exports to new areas and markets.

The way out of current economic difficulties is only through a comprehensive and long-term economic stabilization program which should be adopted as soon as possible. This program, Lazar Mojsov emphasized, should be incorporated into medium-term development plans, whose tasks and priorities must be seriously revised now, and as an integral part we must have well-worked out, coordinated and linked measures with definite deadlines for adoption, practical application and implementation.

Apart from exports, priority in this program should also be given to production to satisfy the basic needs of the population. In all this we must preserve the working man's standard. Tax policy must encompass everything that is earned outside work. The investment front must be narrowed, and many rights to general and joint consumption must be reduced or overturned. Instead of being set aside according to automatic rates of contribution, money for these needs must be set aside according to specific programs, and regulations should be adopted as soon as possible to prevent deficit financing and anticipated consumption. The value of basic resources and the rate of depreciation should be adapted to the level of inflation, in order to compensate for the loss of value in the meantime. The taxes and contributions from which the budgets are supplied must be reduced. We need a series of other specific economic moves. Economizing must be followed in all fields, and not even temporary measures should be excluded.

For it is already clear, Lazar Mojsov said, that next year we must end the year with a somewhat smaller deficit in the balance of payments. This is the first step which offers a basis for a revival of our economy and its successful survival on the world market. Because of all this we shall need to sharpen our attitude to the many weaknesses and deformations in our development and prevent without hesitation and punish all attempts at attacks on social property, as well as resolutely fighting against instances of group ownership attitudes, and the circumventing of the law and self-management norms, agreements and contracts.

The League of Communists and other socialist forces have the greatest obligation, duty and responsibility to ensure the successful outcome of this fight for stabilization, Lazar Mojsov emphasized. Our basic organizations must overcome the state of apathy and inertia, and League of Communist members must become individually and openly involved in every specific task. This is no longer the time merely for good socialistically oriented people. There must be more than that.

League of Communist organizations now need members who will fight, who will carry out the action and solve problems in an uncompromising way. Such people should be chosen as secretaries and elected to leadership in all our sociopolitical organizations. Forceful activity and practical action, organization and ability to carry out successful work are those qualities which every party organization of ours must achieve if it claims to be on the line of the historic interests of the working class and if it claims to be an ideopolitical initiator and exponent of the action of stabilization in every work collective, every local community, all institutions and organizations of our society.

I wish your great work collective great work successes in the coming years and decades, and at this time now I hope it will be in the front line of the struggle for economic stabilization, Lazar Mojsov said, concluding his speech at the festive gathering of working people of the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, unveiled a monument at the new halls for the production of heavy equipment at Djuro Djakovic. These halls, which cost more than 1 billion dinars, as was emphasized at the opening ceremony, will supply Djuro Djakovic with the ability to (?project) and produce heavy vessels under pressure, as well as components of the highest technical qualities for processing, petrochemical and classical and nuclear installations.

During the afternoon Lazar Mojsov and Milka Planinc were also present at a festive session of the workers' council of the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor at which Antun Milovic, chairman of the business committee, spoke about the 60 years' development of this engineering giant.

Milovic emphasized that Djuro Djakovic realized its full development in free, socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia. Milovic also said that this collective was a cradle of the progressive workers' movement, (?one) in the wagon factory in Slavonski Brod, which is today part of Djuro Djakovic, Djuro Djakovic himself, organizational secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, who was perfidiously killed in April 1929, worked here. His name is now borne by this composite organization of associated labor.

VOJVODINA FUNCTIONARY NOMINATED TO LCY PRESIDENCY

LD252036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- A prominent revolutionary and functionary from the Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina, Dusan Alimpic (60), was today nominated for member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

The LCY Presidency comprises 23 members -- three from the party organization of each of the six Yugoslav republics, two from each of the two autonomous provinces and a representative of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

A Vojvodina seat in the LCY Presidency has been vacant since the recent death of Stevan Doronjski.

Alimpic, who was nominated by the provincial committee of the LCY of Vojvodina, has been a participant in the progressive movement in Yugoslavia since before the war. During the revolution, he held many military and political posts. After the liberation, Alimpic held responsible political posts in the federation and the Province of Vojvodina.

FEDERAL CHAMBER BEGINS FALL SESSION 1 OCTOBER

LD011406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of their session today, the first after the summer recess, Federal Chamber delegates paid homage with a minute of silence to the late Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Before the adoption of the agenda for today's session, delegates were informed that the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia had blocked the procedure intended to assess the constitutionality of an article of the law on children's allowances and other forms of protection for the children of insured military personnel. Also rejected was a proposal to assess the constitutionality of the law imposing a temporary ban on spending a part of social resources for official trips, entertainment allowances, advertising, publicity and so forth.

Dr Dusan Karanovski, rapporteur for the committee for questions of veterans and disabled veterans of the Federal Chamber, informed delegates that the committee had agreed with the Federal Executive Council's proposal that there should be a delay for a certain period of time in the adoption of six laws which regulate and safeguard the basic rights of veterans, disabled veterans and families of fallen veterans to enable the proposer once more to reexamine the proposed solutions and offer some more adequate solutions.

TANJUG Reports Session

LD012348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the discussion in the Federal Chamber in connection with the report on the measures and activities of the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the Federal Chamber on the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, the floor was taken first by Milan Rajacic. As a rapporteur of the Committee for Federal Budget he spoke about the way federal functions are financed.

Having stressed that the most important thing was to establish where we could attain the most dynamic growth of foreign currency income, Natalija Grzetic spoke of the need to step up noncommodity exports to which much less attention had been paid up to now than to commodity exports. She particularly recalled the importance of foreign tourism which, despite the priority place it had been given, was lagging behind in development. For this reason it would be a good thing if this area could surge ahead fast, particularly when one knows that in the overall sum of money "earned" by foreign tourism the share of the convertible currency is as much as 95 percent and that investments here produce the quickest results. So, not only tourism but the entire noncommodity export area should be given attention on a par with the attention given to commodity exports.

Speaking about unemployement Josip Hajdukovic stressed that efforts in this important area were being slowly implemented. Unemployment in our country, according to him, is increasingly a reflection of noncoordination between schools and associated labor. Not enough is still being done on training the experts required by associated labor. In this area a decisive turnabout has to be made even at the price of closing some schools which "throw out" personnel for employment offices. Grammar schools and secondary economic schools are a typical example. As a result, the existing system of education does not provide enough experts for, to give an example, the building industry, the catering industry and the foundaries.

The delegates of the Federal Chamber adopted a law on foreign affairs within the jurisdiction of the federal organs of administration and of federal organizations. For the first time the law comprehensively regulates the tasks of the federation in this specific area. Explaining to the delegates the importance of this law Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, stressed that for the first time the law will more closely lay down the status of SFRY diplomatic and consular missions and their tasks, the relations between diplomatic and consular missions in the same foreign country, and the relations between diplomatic, consular missions and the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and other organs and organizations. These are the questions which so far have not been fully regulated in any law and which are of essential importance for the successful work of these organs and for the successful implementation of the complex tasks of our foreign policy.

Among other things the law elaborates on the tasks of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and of diplomatic-consular missions in matters of respect for the rights of Yugoslav people who live in other countries as national minorities. The implementation of this important constitutional principle has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. The obligations of our diplomatic service in relation to our workers temporarily employed abroad and our citizens who temporarily or permanently live in foreign countries have been regulated in the same way. The concern for them, their security, rights and treatment represents one of the basic tasks of our diplomatic-consular missions, said Pesic.

The plan to carry out the program of work of the Federal Chamber for the 4th quarter of this year was adopted. The Federal Chamber then relieved deputy federal secretaries for finance and for market and general economic affairs, Bozidar Radunovic and Dr. Dusan Anakioski, respectively, of their duties and appointed Anton Slepernik and Istvan Berdal in their places. Janko Cesnik was appointed deputy federal secretary for legislation.

SAWPY MEDIA COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRESS POLEMICS

AU012110 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The Council for the press, radio and television of the SAWPY Federal Conference has discussed current tasks in the field of information. Drago Tankosic reports in brief:

Both in the opening speech made by Jan Sirka and in the very full discussion, most of the attention was paid to the function of the press in our political system. It was stressed that discussions are very much needed, but they should be understood through Kardelj's positions.

Jan Sirka says that workers and our people in general are more and more dissatisfied when voices not contributing to our rallying the ranks in the struggle to solve problems and master the difficulties break through public utterances and articles or are even emphasized. It is therefore necessary to devote special attention to the conditions which allow omissions and trends which may have and do have very grave and very harmful consequences in certain situations or periods.

The polemics conducted in the past few months reveal a different understanding of the place and role of the press in our society. In this connection those taking part in the discussion stressed the importance and significance of the role of social and program councils in editorial policy. This certainly demands that the work of the SAWP be advanced so that all the factors in information processes may democratically and successfully reach accords and achieve coordination as well as organize and conduct social actions.

CONGRESS TO EXAMINE RELATIONS AMONG NATIONALITIES

AU020759 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The 12th LCY Congress will not change the policy and positions of the League of Communists on relations among nationalities, for most important results in the development of our society have been achieved thanks to the successful solving of the national problem, and the greatest achievement of the revolution -- brotherhood and unity of all the peoples and nationalities -- has been achieved.

However, the LCY has never considered the national problem and the relations among nationalities to be solved once and for all. Such a primarily Marxist approach to this question demands that an analysis be made before the 12th LCY Congress of the causes which led to departures in practice from the policy adopted.

This was said among other things at the session today of the LCY Central Committee commission for preparing the draft resolutions for the 12th LCY Congress, which was chaired by Dusan Dragosavac.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD012210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, [words indistinct] the Yugoslav delegation to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, has had a number of separate meetings with the foreign ministers of some countries. (?He met) with Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar of Indonesia, Rao of India, Castaneda of Mexico, Khaddam of Syria, Mitsotakis of Greece, Al-Sabah of Kuwait, Puja of Hungary, Boucetta of Morocco, Turkmen of Turkey and head of the PLO Political Department Qadummi.

They exchanged views on the current question of the international situation which are figuring [word indistinct] the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly and stressed the need for seeking solutions to [words indistinct] crisis. Bilateral relations were also discussed.

KOSTIC MEETS FINANCE MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON

AU011820 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, and Beniamina Andreatta, Italian minister of treasury, reached an agreement in principle in Washington today on cooperation between the two countries in the financial field which resolves certain important problems. It was also noted that the relations between the two countries are developing to mutual satisfaction.

Federal Secretary Kostic also had talks in Washington with 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, on the forthcoming session of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which will be held in Kuwait in December.

Federal Secretary Kostic had talks on cooperation between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Yugoslavia with Roger Chaufronier, vice president of this international institution, and a group of the bank's high officials.

Petar Kostic exchanged views about the coming annual assembly of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund with the FRG finance minister, Matthoeffer, and with Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England.

FEDERAL SAWP HOSTS SALVADORAN FRONT DELEGATION

AU020800 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, a delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador has been on a 2-day visit to our country. The delegation was led by Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez.

In the talks, the Yugoslav side expressed its principled position on the right of peoples to an autonomous and independent choice of the road of their internal development. In this context, it stressed the right of the Salvadoran people to decide for an internal system that suits them, noting that all the democratic and progressive forces in the country must participate in it. It was pointed out that the Farabundo Marti Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front should be included in the solving of El Salvador crisis, because they express the will of the majority of the Salvadoran people.

PRISTINA ECONOMY'S LOSSES, WAGES INCREASE

AU011352 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 81 p 5

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 23 Sep -- Delegates of all these chambers of the Pristina Communal Assembly discussed the economic operations in the commune in the first half of this year.

The results of these operations are not encouraging at all: The physical volume of industrial production was 2.4 percent lower than the same period last year and 9.1 percent less than planned. At the same time the overall revenue increased 38 percent and expenditures 41 percent. The industry's share in the overall income was reduced from 59.9 percent last year to 57.5 percent this year. What causes particular concern is that while the overall income noted an increase of 24 percent, personal incomes increased as high as 54 percent at a time when 29 out of a total number of 163 organizations operate at a loss. These losses are three and a half times higher than last year.

The situation has not changed much in the summer months. In August, the production of electricity was 9.9 percent less than planned, coal 11.5 percent, nitrogen fertilizer 16.4 percent, lead and zinc ore 6.1 percent, automobile parts 19 percent and cotton yarn 4.6 percent.

The executive Council of the Pristina Communal Assembly today submitted measures aimed at improving this situation. It was also decided that a procedure be initiated aimed at establishing the responsibility of the leading peple in those organizations of associated labor which operate at a loss.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY BEGINS NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

AU012040 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Regular courses in the new academic year began at the Kosovo University today. Thousands of young men and women, of whom about 8,500 are freshmen, sat down at their desks. At most of the 10 colleges and 7 higher schools in the province, receptions were organized for the students who are coming to the lecture rooms for the first time.

The first hour for the freshmen was taken up with acquainting them with (?their) tasks in the studies. Heads of faculties, together with aktivists and sociopolitical workers at the university, also talked to the students about the political security situation at this institution.

Upperclassmen heard lectures in their subjects on the very first day. The Kosovo University in Pristina thus entered its 12th year of existence and work, having achieved a strong development in that short time.